The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874. VOL. 89.---NO. 67.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A fire in Elgin, Ill., on Monday morning, caused the destruction of $147,000 worth of property.

—The carpet weavers of Kensington, to the number of 800, are again on a strike for a new schedule of prices.

—The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention met on Monday, but concluded to make no nominations for State offices, and adjourned.

—A meeting of colored citizens in Terre Haute, Ind., passed resolutions urging the Massachusetts Legislature to elect Wendell Phillips as the successor to Charles Sumner.

—French Garden, a well-known summer resort south of Fort Pickering, Tenn., owned by Madame Eichvame, was burned last Sunday night. The place had an unenviable reputation from a number of murders committed there.

—Justus W. Acuff, an insane patient at Kierbridge's Hospital in Philadelphia, while in the yard with other patients on Thursday last, wanted them to box with him, whereupon his companies all feel upon him and beat him to death.

—Chas. Akron was found dead on Monday morning in a ravine at Jersey City, supposed to have been murdered. He was playing cards until late in the morning in a neighboring saloon, and is said to have quarreled with one of the party.

—J. P. Carbery offered an amendment to the educational article in the Ohio Constitutional Convention, to enable the Legislature to authorize a *pro rata* allowance to denominational schools in distributing the school fund, which was voted down fifty seven to one.

—About half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the cupola of the Aetna Cutlery Works in New Britain, Ct., and before the progress of the flames could be stayed the building was burned. The loss is about $800,000; insurance $450,000. Five hundred hands were employed, many of whom had a narrow escape from the building.

—The Massachusetts Senatorial question appears to be as much in doubt as ever. A vote will take place at 2:30 P. M. to-day. The Springfield *Republican* sums up the prospect for the Senatorial election as follows: Judge Hoar's election may be said to be out of the question. Dawes' election is not very probable. It seems more and more likely that a third man, either Adams, as an independent, an outside choice, or some person of a much lower grade from within the ranks of the Republican party will finally be agreed upon as a compromise candidate.

FOREIGN.

—The French authorities have conducted the Care of Santa Cruz to the frontier.

—The Highlanders of the Ashantee war landed at Portsmouth on Monday, and had an enthusiastic reception.

—The Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next consistory.

—Monday being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Victor Emanuel to the throne of Sardinia, the people of Italy observed it as a holiday.

—In the French Assembly, on Monday, a protest was presented demanding the dissolution of the Chamber. The protest is signed by MM. Gambetta, Ledru, Rollin, Challemel, Lacour, Peyrat and Barodet.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Memorial Services—Venerable Fathers—Insurance Company—Its Officers—Temperance Meeting—Sunday Services, &c.—Conference Business—Stewards' Reports Collections—Educational Matters—The Transfers Made.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

On Saturday afternoon a memorial service was held, under the direction of Rev. W. Lynch. Rev. H. L. Chapman spoke in the case of Rev. J. S. Lemon, deceased; Rev. J. L. Stiffey read the memoir of Rev. J. McIntyre, and was followed by Rev. D. A. McCready in appropriate remarks; W. A. Davidson read the memoir of Rev. David Hess, and the venerable T. M. Hudson gave a touching account of his character and life; The memoir of Rev. Joshua Monroe, one of the fathers of the Conference, was read by Rev. Dr. Hunter, who also supplemented the memoir with some interesting reminiscences of the deceased.

Only four of the original members of the Pittsburgh Conference linger among us—Revs. R. Boyd, C. Thorn, R. Hopkins and T. M. Hudson—a noble quartette. These four links bind the present generation of preachers to the past May not one of them be soon severed.

A Preachers' Relief or Insurance Company was organized, consisting of one hundred and twenty members. In case a member dies during the year, each one of the remaining members pays into the treasury ten dollars out of which sum the family of the deceased receives five hundred dollars plus the amount he has himself paid in. The balance is to be permanently invested. The Company elected twelve directors; these chose officers. E. Storer President, J. M. Carr, Secretary, J. E. Mills, Treasurer. Executive Committee, C. W. Smith, J. W. Baker and H. L. Chapman.

In the evening a mass Temperance Meeting was held in the M. E. church. Crowds upon crowds of people were present. Rev. J. S. Braken presided. Col. Danks conducted the singing. Five-minute speeches were made by ten or a dozen persons. Mrs. Mattie McClelland Brown, of Alliance, was one of them. The enthusiasm of the meeting ran high. In the midst of it, telegrams was received from New Lisbon, Ohio in these words—"The last saloon surrendered—Glory to God." The Doxology was sung.

Sunday morning was clear and bright, and was followed by a lovely day.

At eight oclock, A. M., a love feast was held in the M. E. Church. It was a precious meeting. Some thrilling experiences were told.

At 10:30 Bishop Foster preached a sermon. It was one to be remembered—thoughtful, able, eloquent, powerful. The deacons were ordained.

At 2 P. M Dr. C. A. Holmes preached. The sermon was such as the Doctor usually preaches. The elders were ordained.

At night Dr. I. C. Pershing occupied the pulpit. He did it to the satisfaction of all who heard him.

Nearly all the pulpits of the town were occupied by members of the Conference.

AMICUS.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 23D, 1874.

Religious services were under the direction of Rev. Mr. Vernon.

After the reading of the minutes the Committee on Memoirs presented their report which was adopted,

The Board of Stewards presented their report. It shows that ten thousand and three hundred dollars had been raised during the year for the beneficiaries of the Conference. This was properly distributed. Eleven thousand and dclars were assessed in the Conference to be raised during the coming year.

Rev. S. Burt represented the Barnesville district as prospering. Over one thousand persons have been, during the year, taken into the Church. A Presiding Elder's parsonage has been built.

Rev. S. M. Hickman said he thought the McConnellsville district is in every way improved.

F. W. Vertican was granted a supernumerary relation; also to Sheridan Baker the same relation, and to J. W. Miles, and to J. Dillon.

A superannuated relation was granted to Revs. W. Smith and M. L. Weekly.

H. W. Baker was granted a location at his own request.

The report on education was adopted. It shows that Allegheny College is prosperous. Dr. G. Loomis resigned the presidency. Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., Rev. A. J. Endsley, D. D., Prof. M. B. Goff, and Judge J. W. F. White were appointed as a Board of Control.

Pittsburgh Female College, Mount Union College, Beaver College, and New Market College are prosperous.

The next session of the Conference is to be held in Alliance, Ohio.

Bishop Foster stated to the Conference that he had concluded to transfer Dr. C. A. Holmes to the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Doctor said he had no words to express his feelings; and that he must say of his brethren that a truer, nobler and Godlier set of men cannot be found on earth.

The Conference passed resolutions expressive of regret at the transfer of Dr. Holmes, and commending him to the brethren among whom he goes.

Similar resolutions were passed in reference to Rev. D. A. Pierce, who is transferred to the St. Louis Conference.

A vote was taken to change the time of holding the Conference from March to September—it was lost by a large majority.

Conference will adjourn to morrow morning.

AMICUS.

STATE NEWS.

THE residence of Con Heath, on Weed Hill, Crawford county, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The family were at church when the fire broke out, and returned in time to save only a sewing machine. The loss will fall heavily on Mr. Heath.

THE twenty-first annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars will be held at Bellefonte, Centre county, on Tuesday evening, 12th day of May. The annual parade will take place on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, and the installation of grand officers on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

MRS. COOPER, of Union, (charged with complicity with her son Frank in killing Caroline Cook, the servant girl, in January last) has been fully discharged by Judge Vincent. The prosecution was a total failure, and the *Times* believes that the killing of Caroline Cook was as sheer an accident as ever happened, caused by tussling with the boy Frank, and falling upon the knife which he held in his hand, and this, too, would have been the opinion of the detectives had the father of the boy been a poor man."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Victory for the Inflationists.

$400,000,000 Greenbacks in Prospect.

The Revenue Receipts Decreased by the Whisky War.

Another List of Charges Against the Board of Public Works.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1874.

The Inflationists' Victory.

The friends of the policy of additional currency have had everything their own way. The House took up the bill increasing the regular issue of greenbacks from $356,000,000 to $400,000,000, and after much skirmishing and excitement passed it by a vote of 168 to 77. On several amendments the House steadily gave about one hundred majority for additional currency. The vote on seconding the main question was 156 to 34. The bill will pass the Senate without serious opposition, but any further increase of currency will be bitterly opposed by the resumptionists.

The Question of Cheap Transportation.

Congress is certainly in harmony on several subjects. It is hard to find a Senator or a member of Congress who will not admit that cheap transportation is what is wanted by the country, and that our banking laws require amendment and modification, but when a specific measure comes before them to meet these ends, they are all at war upon the proposed plan and will not unite under no consideration. This readily explains their failure to settle these great questions, as the average member will freely state himself that he has no opinion of his own in the matter, and is guided solely by that of the "popular" members or the so-called leaders in Congress.

Better Protection to Emigrants.

The House Committee on Commerce will take up at its next meeting the subject of providing for better protection to emigrants. The bill now before it is that of Mr. Gonger, providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Immigration. The Committee are to consider in connection with this bill those suggestions which may prove practical to the question. Would it not be advisable to make the Bureau of Statistics perform the duties of this new Bureau, and thus avoid additional expense? Also to have a few agents stationed at different points where they would be of use in caring for emigrants? Those friendly to the proposition of securing a law which would prohibit the landing of emigrants, unless in accordance with the regulations laid down by law, and inflicting a penalty on those steamers now complying with the same, have given up all hopes of securing its passage, as the influence of the New York emigration officers, who receive good salaries under the present system, is too powerful to counteract, which has been demonstrated whenever this subject has been broached in Congress.

Postoffice Appropriation Exhausted.

No more new postoffices will be created during the present fiscal year. The appropriations of the Department for this purpose are all exhausted. It has created quite a consternation among the Senators and members, and, therefore, a deficiency appropriation is not improbable.

Cruelty to Animals on Trains.

The House Committee on Agriculture are still considering the bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation. Some of the Washington and Baltimore butchers have been before the committee in opposition to the bill, and it is somewhat doubtful if it is adopted.

The Crusade and Revenue Receipts from Liquor.

The falling off in the revenue receipts on account of the liquor crusade, is stirring up the advocates of increased taxation in Congress and the Treasury Department, and the assertion is circulated freely that increased taxation on some article other than liquor will be made before the adjournment of Congress. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that there is a general "panic" in internal revenue receipts just now, arising from a combination of causes, viz: the temporary suspension of wholesale and retail dealers in spirits on account of the crusade of the women, the suspension of distillery operations on account of the same cause, the movements of speculators and the anxiety of those interested in the liquor traffic to know what Congress is going to do in connection with it.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, the examination of Latta was resumed. He still refused to answer the questions asked on Saturday relative to property held by him as trustee, and the committee took the matter under consideration in secret session.

After the doors were opened Latta for some time continued his refusal to answer the question for whose account he purchased the property referred to, but finally said he had just received permission to answer, and would state that all except a portion bought for Messrs. Stewart, Billyer and Sunderland, was purchased for Hallet Kilbourne, trustee.

The memorialists today presented a second list of charges against the Board of Public Works. These charges contain general accusations of extravagant administration by the Board, also that the engineers of the board have made a false measurement of work done under their supervision, and that the prices for various items of work were increased by the board in many instances after the contracts for said work had been closed.

A letter was received from Jno. Purdy, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting to have his name withdrawn from the list of memorialists, for reasons which he stated at some length, one of them being that by the developments in the investigation thus far he is convinced that the charges of the memorialists are fictitious.

The Senate Finance Committee's Compromise Bill.

The bill reported by Senator Sherman to-day from the Senate Finance Committee, and which he will offer as a substitute for the bill now pending, fixes the maximum limit of United States notes at $382,000,000, but provides that for every million dollars circulating notes issued to national banking associations the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire 70 per cent. of United States notes until the legal tenders outstanding be reduced to $300,000,000.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 24, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, the lower lakes and New England, rising barometer, temperature below freezing, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and Ohio valley, northwesterly and northeasterly winds, low temperature, rising barometer and clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—River twenty-eight feet and rising. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, March 23.—Cloudy till noon; since clear; mercury 36 to 42. River risen 6 inches; 33½ feet on the gauge. Down—Bowling Green, 10 P. M.; Charles Bodman, 8 A. M.; Ben. Franklin, 10:30; Idlewild, 4. Up—Arkansas Belle, 10 P. M.; Thompson Dean, 12; Mollie Ebert, 1 A. M.; Florence Lee, Fayette and Robena, 9; Silverthorne, Morning Star and Sam. Roberts, 10; Bermuda, 4 P. M.—generally with good trips. Business active.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 23.—River still rising; 36 feet large on shoals. Clearing of and pleasant. Arrived—Messenger, Pittsburgh; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Barksville, Paducah; Aid, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Burksville, Paducah.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—The river fell two inches. Weather clearing and cold. Arrived—Dugan and Belle of Texas, Arkansas river. Departed—Allegheny Bells and Oakland and barges, New Orleans; St. Genevieve, Scudder and Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Helena, Vicksburg.

POLITICAL.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention to be Held in Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Democratic State Central Committee has resolved to hold the State Convention in Pittsburgh in May. A resolution was adopted that where representative and senatorial delegates have been already selected they shall be taken to be delegates from the districts in which they severally reside, and that elections shall be held for all other districts not represented or not fully represented in accordance with and on the basis of the new apportionment. The new elections shall be held at such times and places as the City or County Executive Committee shall designate.

NEARLY all the distinguished men, in the violent political contests of 1856-61, twenty-five years ago, are now dead. They were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Case, Buchanan, Douglass, Benton, Fillmore, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Clayton, Corwin, Bell, Everett and Dickinson. This demonstrates what an immense and fatal span in human existence is composed in two decades of years. We see hardly a name now that figured in the great contests that we had before the war.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Financial Question Assuming Shape.

Important Action in the House.

A Bill Increasing the Legal Tender Circulation to $400,000,000 Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions, etc.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, praying Congress to amend the Postal law to permit the free exchange of newspapers and their free circulation in the counties where published. Referred.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a petition signed by seven hundred business men of New York, asking that the volume of legal tenders be fixed at four hundred million dollars, and favoring free banking. He read from a letter accompanying the petition, in which the writer said he had found the head of nearly every business establishment in favor of more currency and free banking. Referred.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Wayne county, Michigan, asking that legal tenders be substituted for national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment Mr. Ramsey's bill providing for the formation of Pembina Territory. The new Territory is to consist of that portion of Dacota which lies north of the 46th parallel, embracing an area of about 71,000 square miles. The line of the Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the proposed Territory about midway.

Mr. CONKLING presented a resolution of the New York Cotton Exchange, which, he said, was signed by every member thereof, protesting against inflation of the currency and asking legislation for a speedy return to specie payment.

Mr. CONKLING spoke in favor of immediate action on the financial question.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of business men of New York city asking Congress to take immediate action on the financial question, to increase the volume of legal tenders to four hundred million dollars, and provide for free banking.

Mr. BOREMAN presented a petition of citizens of his State asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Kanawha river. Referred.

Mr. MONTON presented a petition of colored citizens residing in the Indian Territory, setting forth that they are deprived of all their civil rights. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and free banking, and gave notice that to-morrow he would offer it as a substitute for the pending financial bill to equalize the distribution of the national currency. Mr. SHERMAN said the bill was a compromise measure, and was the result of great labor on the part of the Committee. Some of its features were not approved of by all the members of the Committee, and he himself had given his adhesion to some of the provisions with reluctance.

Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules so that the morning hour in the Senate should continue until half past one o'clock each day, and during that time there shall be no debate on any subject not regularly before the Senate. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a pramble and resolutions of the Importers and Grocers Board of Trade of New York City remonstrating against any increase in the volume of paper currency, and favoring an early resumption of specie payment.

The Finance Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the House bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, that being the special order for to-day.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending and all other orders be laid aside, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill appropriating $30,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river. Lost.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate at length thereon. At the conclusion of his speech the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

Repealing the law which forbids the payment of army supplies, &c., to persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion.

By Mr. AVERILL.—For the relief of settlers on railroad lands.

Also, granting lands to Minnesota to endow an astronomical observatory and school.

By Mr. SMITH (Va.)—Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to extend and construct its line into the District of Columbia and through West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, and a branch road from some point of its line in Indiana to Chicago, and giving a guarantee of the United States on its first mortgage bonds as sections of the road are completed.

Investigation Appropriation.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the District Investigating Committee. Passed.

The $400,000,000 Currency Bill.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from consideration of the four hundred million currency bill, in order to have it considered in the House now.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the motion, submitting that the question was involved in the general bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr. Dawes whether he would admit amendments.

Mr. DAWES replied that he was instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to admit amendments that would reduce the sum below four hundred million dollars, but not to admit amendments that would increase the sum above four hundred millions.

Mr. COX asked Mr. Dawes what he intended to do with the reserve already out.

Mr. DAWES replied that an amendment which he proposed to offer at the hour hereafter the total amount of United States circulation at any time shall not exceed $356,000,000, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation and cancel whatever amounts of these notes are now in circulation beyond that sum as soon as can be done consistently with the exigencies of the Treasury.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (N. Y.) desired to indicate an amendment which he proposed to offer, fixing the sum of $382,000,000, the sum now out, but

Mr. BUTLER objected to further debate.

The motion to suspend the rules was seconded by a majority of the House, and then the rules were suspended by a vote of 153 to 54.

Mr. ROBERTS then offered his amendment providing that the total amount of legal tender notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed $382,000,000.

Mr. DAWES then offered the amendment already indicated by him, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COBURN desired to offer an amendment, or at least to have it read.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Dawes whether in case the bill should pass fixing the amount at $400,000,000, he would admit an amendment directing the $18,000,000 not yet issued to be used in liquidation of the public debt.

Mr. DAWES was about to reply, but

Mr. BUTLER objected.

The previous question was then seconded by a vote of 22 to 70, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of Mr. Dawes' amendment as an amendment to Mr. Roberts' amendment, the Speaker explaining that it would require still another vote to incorporate it in the bill. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 70, nays, 171—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Barnum, Baez, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burleigh, Clayton, Clymer, Cox, Crook, Dawes, Dewitt, Eames, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hale (Maine), Hale (N. Y.), Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Mass.), Hawley (Conn.), Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Hoskins, Kellogg, Kendall, Lawson, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, MacDougal, Mitchell, Mollish, Nesmith, O'Brien, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt (Va.), Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, Rice, R. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scudder (N. Y.), Smart, Starkweather, Sloss, Storm, Townsend, Tremaine, Waldron, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.) and Woodford—70.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Avery, Banning, Barber, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bundy, Butler (Mass.), Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clarke (N. J.), Clarke (Mo.), Clements, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crossland, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Duel, Dunnel, Durham, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckle, Hagans, Harmer, Harris (Ga.), Hartis (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorne, Havens, Hambey (Ill.), Hays, Hazleton (Wis.), Hereford, Hodges, Holman, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hulbert, Hyde, Hanson, Kelley, Killinger, Knapp, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Morton, Maynard, McIlvry, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Mellikin, Monroe, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Phillips, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ronsier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Rusk, Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (Ohio), Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Shelton, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standeford, Strait, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thornburg, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), Wells, Whitehead, Whithorne, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa), Wood, Woodworth, Young (Ky.) and Young (Ga.)—171.

The question was then taken on Mr. Roberts' amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 74, nays 172.

Mr. COX moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived without the yeas and nays.

The vote was then taken on ordering the engrossment of the bill, and it was carried—yeas 167, nays 80.

Mr. DAWES then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to reconsider the last vote, and said he desired to say a few words in advocacy of that motion. [Calls of "order."]

Mr. DAWES made the point of order that the motion to reconsider was itself undebatable.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and then

Mr. BUTLER withdrew his motion, and the previous question was seconded.

The bill was then passed—yeas 168, nays 77.

The following is the text of the bill:

A BILL TO FIX THE AMOUNT OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES AT $400,000,000.

WHEREAS, The existing uncertainty as to whether the amount of legal tender notes now authorized by law to be kept in general circulation is $356,000,000 or $400,000,000 is calculated to derange the business of the country and unsettle volumes, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the law existing prior to the passage of the act of April 12, 1866, entitled "An act to amend an act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby declared to be in force so as to authorize the issue of legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of $400,000,000 to be kept in general circulation, and the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall not exceed $400,000,000.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barry, Barber, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bundy, Butler (Mass.), Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clarke (N. J.), Clarke (Mo.), Clements, Coburn, Cobb, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Crooks, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Crutchfield, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Donnan, Duel, Dunnel, Durham, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunckle, Hagans, Horner, Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorne, Havens, Hamby (Ill.), Hays, Hazleton (Wis.), Hereford, Hodges, Holman, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hulbert, Hyde, Hanson, Kelley, Killinger, Knapp, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Morton, Maynard, McIlvry, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Iowa), McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Mellikin, Monroe, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Phillips, Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ronsier, Rapier, Rawls, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Rusk, Saylor (Ind.), Saylor (Ohio), Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Shelton, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Standeford, Strait, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thornburg, Todd, Tyner, Vance, Wallace, Walls, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), Wells, Whitehead, Whithorne, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. For six months.....4 00
Do. For three months.....2 00
Do. For one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and all when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State. Also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE German Government, it is reported, has accepted the minimum peace establishment for the army proposed by the Parliament. This is a victory against the Bismarck policy.

THE bill regulating city governments, in this State, has been adopted by the Senate, and has gone to the House for concurrence. It requires, among other things, that Councilmen shall possess real estate.

THE CARLISTS in Spain are within one hundred miles of Madrid, and report themselves victorious in the several battles in which they have been engaged. The cause of Don Carlos is in the ascendant.

THE House of Representatives at Washington yesterday adopted the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee, fixing the legal tender issue at $400,000,000. The vote was very decided.

THE cold of yesterday effectually hardened the mud, and thus prevented our energetic Commissioners from having the streets cleaned. We knew they would have performed their duty had Providence favored. We now wait for the next thaw.

THE HERO of the Ashantee expedition, Sir Garnet Wolesley, has returned in safety to England, and received an ovation from the people. This will doubtless be followed by honors from the Queen and Parliament. A successful General is the hero of the hour in England, and substantial benefits are usually conferred, as well as honors.

ON THE first of April, Rhode Island holds its election, a United States Senator, in place of Hon. W. B. Sprague, depending on the result. Later, Connecticut holds its election, United States Senator Buckingham's place being involved. In Rhode Island other interests beside those of Sprague and Anthody are involved. Burnside, and others, are urging their claims.

THE unterrified are disposed to go after the scalp of W. D. Moore, Esq., who did not comport himself exactly to their notions during the recent Mayoralty canvass. It is not, in one sense, our affair, but we can readily see that Mr. Moore, believing what he said to be true, acted in the interests of his party. Was the Democracy in power when it was declared that Republicans are ungrateful?

BRADY, who acted as commanding officer of the "Pennsylvania," after the Captain and mates had been washed overboard, has refused the $1,000 tendered him, and brought a suit for salvage. He is doubtless controlled by some shyster lawyer. He has not a case for salvage, as the vessel was not abandoned, or given up, and his own life depended on his exertions in common with those of others on board. It is, altogether, an absurd and foolish suit.

THE duration of the present session of the Legislature seems to inspire our Solons with a very decided interest. The extra fifty days will no doubt be used up, and the salaries thus secured increased fifty per cent. as compared with previous years. This is not so objectionable this term as it will be next, as the work to be done was very considerable. Our only criticism of it is in the fact that it establishes a precedent quite certain to be followed. If $1,500 is secured this year, we fear it will be in succeeding years.

THE report of the committee of the Senate that investigated the Cassville school scandal, will be presented in a day or two. It is foreshadowed, as proposing the removal of the scholars, owing to the bad influence attending the reports in circulation. We incline to think that the case against Guss, while bad enough, is not so terrible as was first painted. We have refrained from severe criticism, because of the uncertainty that attends such investigations. When the facts are officially presented, its exact merits can be readily ascertained and commented on.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS, who have formed an organization in Allegheny, deserve credit for the zeal they exhibit; but we feel inclined to caution them against the designs of would-be leaders. Such organizations as the one they have formed, when confined to legitimate purposes, are in every sense right and proper. But it often happens that underneath an apparent desire to serve the party, shrewd aspirants for honor quietly develop selfish designs, which are anything but commendable. Such persons should be carefully controlled, and we are assured they will be by the rank and file of the members, in all which we wish they may be successful.

A COMPROMISE financial bill is said to have been agreed on by the Senate Finance Committee. It proposes to legalize so much of the legal tender circulation as is now current, and to authorize free banking. All this is gravely remarked by some to be rather in favor of contraction than expansion. It will have the effect, beyond the slightest doubt, of giving us a larger volume of currency, and this is all we have desired. Even if the legal tenders are retired,—a measure which is, in itself, unnecessary and absurd, the national bank circulation will soon exceed the amount thus retired. If, however, the $382,000,000 now afloat is legalized, the effort to retire will be more difficult than is imagined. We have no concern over this point, and are only anxious that free banking may be permitted. This will allow the law of supply and demand to regulate the volume of currency, and this is what we advocate. At the end of a year, we will take pleasure in calling attention to the amount in circulation.

IN WHAT is practically a controversy between Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Smith, we do not propose to become involved. But the opinion furnished by Mr. Hamilton to the Water Committee reaches much farther, if at all correct, than the Smith contract. If it is true that Councils are not, strictly speaking, a legislative body, and cannot in any event delegate their powers to a commission, and thus, the Water Commission was an illegal body, it follows that *all* the contracts made by it, for engines, for the purchase of land, for labor, and all other purposes, were illegal, as well as the Smith contract. Without examining the precise history of each contract made, we are under the impression that they were submitted, and ratified by Councils, in the form of a general report of the bonds of the Commission. It matters not who arranged the preliminary negotiations, provided Councils officially ratified contracts made. It is just at this point, however, that the trouble comes in. The Commission undoubtedly closed contracts before they were submitted to Councils, and the course of the latter body, on the report of the Commission, was a mere adoption of the report. Hence the confusion, uncertainty, and doubt, in which the subject is involved.

THE *Post* assumes that we favor an increase of the city debt. Such is not the fact. We will join the *Post*, or any other journal in the most resolute hostility to any movement, looking to an increase of the city debt, except so far as this may be absolutely necessary to complete the water works. The increase of valuation does not turn upon this, and has no reference to this. Under the new Constitution there is no option as regards valuation. It must be so made as to involve a just estimate of the value of property. On this valuation, the debt of a city cannot be made to exceed seven per cent. except by special act of the Legislature. The indebtedness of the city of Pittsburgh is about five per cent. of the valuation. There is room for an increase of two per cent., but we are decidedly and earnestly opposed to any such increase, unless for the purpose mentioned. The time is near when we *must* begin to meet our expenses and pay our debts. We see no good reason for delay. It is just as well to begin now. But it is utterly absurd to say that the present system of assessment is governed by a dishonest ulterior design. We do not suppose an assessment can possibly be made that will please all,—but it is evident that there is much misapprehension on the subject, and the *Post* can seem to find no better business than to foster and increase the misunderstanding.

THE STATE FUNDS.

The bill presented to the Legislature by the Committee on Constitutional Reform, to regulate the management of the State Treasury, was rendered necessary by the provisions of the new Constitution on the subject. What had been, before, mere statute law, and as such disregarded, is now embraced in the fundamental law, and is very rigid and positive. The special points involved are the securities of and the revenues to be derived from the State moneys. The Constitution requires that where moneys are passed into the Sinking Fund, they shall be invested in our State or United States securities, and in nothing else. Sections thirteen and fourteen of the ninth article of the new Constitution require that "the moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published, showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State, or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years."

To meet these, and other requirements of the Constitution, the bill referred to was drawn up. It requires the Treasurer to give bonds in the sum of $500,000, with ten or more sureties, to make monthly returns to the Auditor General, which must include the names of banks, corporations, firms, or individuals with whom the public funds are deposited, with the various amounts of such deposits, the securities held by the State, and the rate of interest received by the State on such deposits, verified by the oath of the Treasurer. This report is to be open to the inspection of all citizens and must be published in two papers in Harrisburg. Whenever it shall appear on the first of any month that the balance in the State Treasury is in excess of $500,000, such excess shall be carried to the Sinking Fund. The Sinking Fund is to consist of the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, the income from or proceeds of the sale of any stock owned by the State, and the tax on the capital stock of all corporations in the State. All other revenues of the State are to belong to the general revenue fund. Monthly statements are required to be published from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, showing its exact condition, and it is made obligatory on them to apply *all* the moneys in their possession to the redemption of an equal amount of State debt, on the 1st of May, August, November and February.

It will be readily seen that if this law is lived up to, in its spirit and letter, it will bring about a wholesome reform in the administration of the Treasurer's office. The large balance now carried is reduced to $500,000—all in excess of this sum being required to be applied to the Sinking Fund. Monthly statements are to be made and published, showing just where, and in what amounts, the moneys are deposited, and the rate of interest received. Under the rule which has prevailed, from time immemorial, and under Democratic as well as Republican administrations, the profits of the Treasury balances were among the spoils of office. It is this that the Constitution and the law aims to effectually prevent. We propose to urge rigid compliance with this law. The motive for evading it is strong, and it is much to expect that any person will cheerfully forego the benefits that may be obtained.

There are methods of evasion which occur to us, and probably there are many others, of which we do not think. For example, credits may be held back until after the first of the month, and the books made to show a less amount than is really in the treasury. A contract may be made for a certain amount of interest for the State, and a certain additional amount for others. It is difficult to frame a law that cannot be broken through, if it is made the interest of a person to do this. Hence there is reason for watching the manner in which the law is observed.

We know of no person so favorably situated for doing this as the Auditor General. Mr. Allen, whose term expires next Spring, is understood to be a candidate for renomination. We look to him, therefore, as one who is directly interested to see that this law is observed, in its spirit as well as letter. The irregularities which have been charged against the State Treasury have been the sources of difficulty, and impeded the success of the party in times past. It is thought by very many that the perquisites of the Treasury are shared by the Auditor General. If what has been complained of for so many years shall continue under this new law, it will serve to fasten suspicion on the Auditor General, and will seriously interfere with his political prospects. Republicans have begun to take in hand the affairs of the party with positive earnestness. They will, if they see fit to do so, control the State Convention which will make the next nominations. And unless there is improvement in the method of managing the State funds, in the particular named, no one now identified with the department, directly or indirectly, need hope for re-election. The law is just and right, and the only anxiety felt is that it shall be given effect in accordance with its spirit as well as letter.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.

A number of the most eminent clergymen in Chicago have extended an invitation to Miss Anna Dickinson to deliver a lecture on the Social Evil. We understand that the lecture is directed mainly to the end of exciting efforts to reach and reform the abandoned women who are the chief sufferers from the evil. The lecture may therefore have a good tendency. Nevertheless, we think that the invitation is not to be commended. Miss Dickinson is a young, unmarried woman,—the last person in the world to have any knowledge of the social evil, unless she has made it a special study, and this is the last study in the world which a young, unmarried woman should make a specialty,—at all events for public entertainment. The clergymen who have signed the invitation have given countenance to a public discussion of the social evil by a will informed young lady. We presume that most of them, upon reflection, will conclude that this is not the sort of thing that the approval of the Church should be accorded to.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE fire in Indianapolis, on Sunday night, caused a loss of $300,000.

A FIRE in Wooster, Ohio, on Monday morning, destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

SIX liquor dealers were closed in New York last week throught the influence of prayer.

IT IS SAID that an English lady is going to expend $25,000 on an aqueduct to supply Jerusalem with water.

THERE was considerable increase in the area of wheat sown last Fall in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio.

A NEW PLANET has been discovered by Palisa, at Berlin, in 12 hours 21 minutes right ascension; 3° 0′ south declination; magnitude 11½.

A VERY destructive fire occurred in Cumberland, Md., on Sunday night. Two hotels and a number of stores were burned out. The loss is eitimated at $30,000.

A SERIOUS disturbance is reported in the vicinity of Gawan, Monticalm county, Mich., caused by the efforts of the raftsmen to destroy the dams on Flat river. The Sheriff of Monticam county has called on the State authorities for assistance to preserve the peace. The Governor has ordered a company of militia to be sent from Grand Rapids to the scene of the trouble.

REV. DR. FOURTEOS started his new church, in Brooklin, on Sunday. In his sermon he said he placed himself before the American public only as a plain man of common sense. He stood before them as a Church of England clergyman, having never declined allegiance to nor broken away from the Church. In his own country the Church grants him great liberty, and he should take the same liberty here that he would on the other side of the water.

IN his prayer before his sermon on Sunday morning, Henry Ward Beecher implored the blessing of God on the coming council, that those who joined it might be taught of God, and that their deliberations might be conducive to harmony and good. Although the council is called to advise other churches, he said it is to advise them on other matters that concerns us. We have declined an invitation to send a committee there. It is, however, only an invitation of the two churches we have declined. We entertain for the council only feelings of deepest respect and affection, and we trust when it closes we shall feel the same respect and affection.

THE old Catholic movement in Europe does not lose its interest, yet its power is measured more by the progress of its leading principle—the rejection of papal supremacy—than by any great increase or organized numbers. There are in Baden about 2,500 families, or 5,000 souls; in Bavaria 4,500 families, or 14,000 souls; in Hesse-Darmstadt and in Oldenburg one congregation each; in Prussia over 5,000 families, or 20,000 souls. The whole number of Old Catholics in Germany is estimated at 92 separate congregations, and over 50,000 souls, with 41 priests. This account does not include the large number of scattered sympathizers with the movement, nor does it estimate the significance of the recent debate in the Prussian Parliament and the great enthusiasm with which Dr. Petre's speech in behalf of a National Church was received.

PERSONAL.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is named as a candidate for Congress by the Indiana papers.

GENERAL BUTLER is said to be the richest member of the House of Representatives.

IT is announced that Minister Schenck will be a married man when he returns to the Court of St. James.

THE examination of Mr. Sumner's body was in accordance with his oft-repeated request to his medical advisers.

THE carriage in which young Mr. Sartoris and Miss Nellie ride about Washington, attracts a great deal of attention.

MISS NELLIE GRANT'S Sartorious owns a farm in Wisconsin, which he tiled until the death of his brother made him heir to an English estate.

MISS NELLIE GRANT has received the most cordial letters from the parents of Mr. Sartoris, and it is evident that a very warm welcome awaits her in her new home.

HON. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, member of Congress, from Wisconsin, is one of the wealthiest members in the House. He is down in the mercantile agencies as the possessor of $16,000,000.

THE receipts of the Vokes Family the last two weeks in Boston were twenty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents. No such engagement was ever played in Boston before by any troupe.

ARTHUR ORTON, the Tichborne "claimant," on being weighed at Newgate in accordance with the rules of the prison, was found to turn the scale at 250 pounds. His arm measured twenty seven inches round, his chest fifty-six inches.

HERE'S a chance. Said an old gentleman to Miss Plodie Couzins: "I wish you would give up the foolish notion of running about to lecture and settle down, have a husband and be a good housekeeper." Miss Couzins replied: "Barkis is willing; but where's your man?"

A YOUNG man named Piqus has received, at the hands of the Mayor of Dover, the Royal Humane Society's certificate, for having leaped from a height of forty feet into the sea, and saved the life of an artilleryman who had been blown off the Admiralty Pier by the discharge of a gun.

PERE HYACINTHE and the Old Catholic Bishop Reinkens, of Germany, are at variance. Pere Loyson repudiates the latter's jurisdiction, and the Bishop's official organ replies that the prelate has never claimed a connection with him since his marriage threw light upon his revolt from Roman Catholicism.

THE New Hampshire Legislature, just elected, will not choose a United States Senator, as no vacancy occurs until 1877, when Mr. Cragin's term expires. The coming election in Connecticut is given great importance by the election of a Senator to succeed Senator Buckingham, whose term closes on the 4th March.

MADAME MUSARD, a beautiful New Yorker, wife of M. Musard, who tried to establish ball masques in New York in 1855 or 1856 and failed, is now one of the most gorgeous beauties in Paris. She bought many of the diamonds which the ex Queen Isabella disposed of. Her husband is said to be very devoted, and encourages her in her passion for display.

THE will of Miss Sophia J. Snow, bequeathing $85,000 to various charitable institutions, which was admitted to probate at Boston, contains this sentiment: "I forbid all person or persons to break this my last will and testament, and whoever attempts to break it, or breaks it, may he, she, or they find no peace of mind and body in this world or in the world to come."

THE death of Mr. Sumner leaves Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, the senior Senator in continuous service. Mr. Chandler's term began on the 4th of March, 1857, and he has completed seventeen years' service. Next after Mr. Chandler is Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, who entered the Senate in 1859 and next after him are Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Howe, of Wisconsin, who became Senators in 1861.

MICHELET'S second marriage was a romance. While a widower, he kept himself secluded, but devoted himself to study. One day he received a letter from a Russian lady, expressing the heartiest admiration for his works. He pleased him, and a correspondence followed. This led to an acquaintance, which soon ripened into love, and they married and remained lovers to the last, which is the strongest and best part of all.

THE reference recently made to Mr. Sumner's Eulogy on Lincoln recalls the fact that several other notable orations on deceased Presidents have been delivered in Boston. Fisher Ames performed that service there on Washington; Daniel Webster on Adams and Jefferson; John Quincy Adams on Madison and Monroe; Edward Everett on the younger Adams; Pliny Merrick on Jackson; Rufus Choate on Harrison; Levi Woodbury on Polk, and Josiah Quincy on Taylor.

JOHN G. SAXE, our well known American poet, sent the following epigram in reply to an invitation to address a temperance convention: "You have heard of the snake in the grass, my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass:
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class,
Alas!
'Tis the venomous snake in the glass!"

HON. ALEXANDER IRVIN, of Clearfield county, died on Friday morning at an advanced age. He was found dead in his bed, having retired the evening before in his usual health. He was for many years conspicuous in the politics of Pennsylvania, and served a term in the Senate, probably forty years ago. In 1846 he was elected to Congress in a strong Democratic district, although a pronounced Whig, and in 1849 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District by President Taylor, but two years afterwards he resigned, and was succeeded by his brother. When the Republican party was organized he actively supported its cause and its candidates, although never a candidate for office. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he supported the nomination of Adams, but afterwards cordially favored the election of Mr. Greeley. He was a man much above the average of ability, and was highly respected in his community.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE citizens of Butler are agitating the question of a glass factory.

BOILERS in Chicago and Joliet work by the Pittsburgh scale of prices.

THE rail and puddle mill at Rome, N. Y., has been idle since October 16th.

GROUND has been purchased near Seymour, Ind., upon which is to be erected a rolling mill.

THE Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton have restored the ten per cent. taken from the wages of employes last fall.

IN Reading the iron trade is very much depressed. About 2,500 men are now employed, whereas in brisk times the number is over 4,000.

ALL the puddling and boiling furnaces at Cleveland are running about the same as before the panic. The price paid for boiling is $6.30, the same as in Pittsburgh.

THE manufactories of Indianapolis consumed last year 47,000 tons of pig iron. There is a manufacturing capital in the city of $10,210,693, doing a business of $21,654,385, and employing several thousand hands.

WHEN the panic came the price for boiling at Trenton, N. J., was reduced from $6.65 to $5.65, and then to $4.50, which latter rate caused the inauguration of a strike on the 1st inst., which still continues. The strikers demand $5.65.

THE Gatcliff gun recently cast at the West Point foundry weighed in the rough 72,000 pounds, and is now nineteen feet long. It is to have a steel barrel four inches thick at the breech and three at the muzzle, with a rifle bore. The shot will be nine inches in diameter and will weigh about 256 pounds

THE IMPATIENT HEN.

This is the tale of a queer old hen
That sat on eggs exactly ten.
She made her nest with pride and care,
And weather foul or weather fair,
You always found her at her post,
For patience was her daily boast.
Alas! how oft it is our lot
To brag of what we haven't got!
This will apply to hens, and men,
And boys and girls.

Days passed, and when
The sun began to warmer grow,
The grass and leaves began to show
Their twinkling green on hill and vale;
When sweet and pleasant was the gale,
This queer old hen began to long
To join once more the noisy throng
Of idle gossips—half a score—
That strutted by the old barn door.

"Oh, dear! O, dear! here I am tied!
A weary lot is mine," she sighed.
"No gleam of pleasure do I catch;
Why don't these lifeless eggs hatch?
It worries me in heart and legs
To sit so long upon these eggs,
I'm sick of pining here at home;
O, chicks, chicks, chicks, why don't you come?
Your little bosses white and warm,
I've sheltered from the angry storm.

"There's Mother Dominique, next door,
Her darlings number twenty-four,
And they've been out a week or more;
And now she wanders at her ease,
As proud and happy as you please.
So stir your pinky, little pegs,
My yellow bills come out and walk,
Or else I'll doubt my eggs are eggs,
And think they are but lumps of chalk."

Then something rash and sad befel;
This old hen picked each brittle shell,
And not so wonderful to tell,
Her treatment, which was very rude,
Killed on the spot her tiny brood!
And now, despised by fowls and men,
She lives a broken-hearted hen.

This is the moral of my lay—
To reap success in work or play,
Why spoil whatever you've begun,
Through eagerness to have it done?
Remember poor Dame Partlet's fate!
Don't be impatient—learn to wait.

HUMOROUS.

WHEN the waiter passed Spicer some very old cheese at the hotel table the other day, he responded, "Not a mite."

BOARDER—"What large chickens these are!" Landlady—Yes, chickens are larger than they used to be; ten years ago we couldn't pretend to get chickens as large as these." Boarder, with an innocent air: "No, I suppose not; these must have grown a good deal in that time." Landlady looks as though she had been misunderstood.

A CROSSING-SWEEPER was trying to get a gratuity from an excessively-dandified individual, who, in resisting, urged that he had no change, nothing but a $20 bill. "I can get it changed for yer," said the youngster. On seeing the dandy hesitate, as if from fear of trusting him with the money, he put it again, "If yer doubts my honor, hold my broom."

ONE of the London comic papers tell of an Aberdeen minister, who, catching his young parishioners before the congregation, put the usual question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house: "What's your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied. "None o' your fun, Mr. Minister, ye ken my name well enough. D'ye no say when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'"

Profits in the Liquor Business.

One very important factor in the stubborn opposition to the temperance movement is the immense profit in the retail liquor business. Rum costs per gallon for best $7.88, and retails at $9; profit $1.15. Gin costs $4.50, and retails for $9; profit $4.50. Brandy cost $12, and retails for $36; profit $24; and on the poorest quality the profit is $10.50. Champagne costs $28 per basket, and retails for $48; profit $20. Cheap ale costs, per hogshead, $15, and retails at $30.40; profit $15.40. On better ale the profit per hogshead is $71.20, and on stock ale $66.20, or 205 per cent. on the cost. These figures are based on the supposition that pure liquors are used. But pure liquors are rarely used, so that the profits on the adulterated stuff must be simply enormous.

A Tough Story.

The following story of a young man who until recently lived in Lawrence, Mass., is told by the *American* of that city: "He was engaged to be married to a young lady of Lawrence, and in the ardor of his affection made a number of presents. Two or three weeks since the young lady died, after a few days' illness, and the grief of the sadly stricken suitor was very sad to contemplate. Every thing that had belonged to her was very dear to him, rendered doubly so by her untimely taking off. Among the few tributes he had given her to such a degree that he couldn't think for a moment of leaving them with her family. He came with a box before the funeral occurred, collected them very carefully, nailed them up, and forwarded them by express to his home. The sister of the deceased expressed a desire that she might be allowed to retain some small *souvenir*, and the disconsolate lover suggested that perhaps she would like a muff. If so, he was ready to sell it. He wouldn't be mean; it cost him $15, and seeing it was her, she might have it for $10. She produced the money, took the muff, and the lover after the funeral ceremony, departed—doubtless to bestow the presents he had regained upon some new object of affection, provided, of course, that they are to revert to him in case of death."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1854.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in March and July. Books of By-Laws furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
Jas. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fouanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAP.
An admirable MEDICINAL SOAP, containing twenty per cent. of Carbolic Acid. This soap is transparent and elegant in appearance, as well as being most useful for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the skin, giving a freshness unequalled by any other soap. It is mildly stimulant, as well as depurative and disinfectant, and used to the teeth and mouth, it is very refreshing. Sold at the great Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE.
Assets $45,000,000
Ætna, Hartford.
Orient, Hartford.
Standard, New York.
Ætna, New York.
Penn, Philadelphia.
Connecticut Mutual Life.
POLICIES ISSUED
Losses Adjus... id, by
S.S. CALHOUN,
General Agent,
No. 59 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c. New Dark Calicos.
At 8½c. New Light Calicos.
AT 8½c.
All Pure Linen Crash for Towels.
At 8½c. Huck Towels.
At 12½c. Extra Bargains in Towels.
At 25c. Beautiful Damask Towels.
AT 11c.
Half Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Fine Shirting Muslin.
At 18c. An Extra Bargain in Muslin.
At 12½c. New Spring Cretonnes.
AT 50c.
LADIES' STAMPED SKIRTS.
TABLE LINENS,
Table Damasks, Fancy Patterns, Table Cloths, in all Colors.
Pillow Case Muslins, Sheeting Muslins, Pillow Case and Sheeting Linens, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
New and handsome stock of Spring Carpets, Hemp, Rag, Ingrain and Brussels.
Floor, Stair and Tab'e Oil Cloths,
Straw and Cocoa Mattings, Mats, Rugs, Stools, Ottomans, &c., &c.
Stock of Housekeeping and
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Full and complete at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE DE LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the latest Novelties in Neck Ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linens.
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, Merinos, Serges, Cashmeres, AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
WANTED!
North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.
Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $10,000 for Two Years.
Mortgage, $5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, $3,000, for Two Years.
Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds.
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.
PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 for 100 Shares.
Explanatory Circular mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
BROKER,
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM
NEW ARRANGEMENTS
1874.
New Spring Goods, Of all kinds, On Second Floor.
Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Quilts, Honey Comb Quilts.
SECOND FLOOR
Is now fitted up a general storeroom, where all kinds of goods may be found as on first floor.
Wall Screens, Toilet Sets, Bureau Sets.
Toilet Sacques, Chemises, Ladies' Night Gowns.
Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts, Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine White
Children's and Misses' Of all kinds,
Muslin Underwear. Fine Underwear.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS, Fine—only $2 00—very cheap.
Calico Waists, White Waists, Chintzs Waists.
Linen Waists, Alpaca Waists, Embroidered Waists.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description—lowest to finest qualities.
Handsome New Flowers, Pom Pons, Mourning Flowers.
Hats and Bonnets, Scarfs, Ruchings, Ribbons and Flowers.
This department will be found to be very attractive at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SEMPLE.
128.
B. & B.
NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
Attractive Prices.
ONE CASE
27 Inch BALEMO POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
6-4 American Poplins,
AT 37½ CENTS.
Choice New Shades—usual value 50c.
A LARGE LOT
27 Inch, All Wool French Cashmeres,
AT 75 CENTS—bought at a sacrifice—well worth $1 per yard, and all choice seasonable shades.
NEW SUMMER SILKS
In great variety—just opened.
New Japanese Silks,
New Mohair Dress Goods
In the New Grey effects.
26 inch Sylvanius Cloths,
Silk Warp—in Grey and Brown,
Elegant Goods.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 22d and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.
GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.
ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M GAZZAM.
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.
JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. fe13-y99
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.
New and Desirable
Spring Dress Goods!
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Alpacas, All Latest Colors.
New Spring Poplins.
Silk Warp Mixtures.
Serges and Sateens.
Wool Delaines, Choice Shades.
New Tycoon Repps,
Spring Delaines
Children's Dress Goods.
NEW PLAIDS!
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS.
From 25c. upwards.
NEW ASSORTMENT
Mourning Dress Goods,
In all Desirable Fabrics.
American and Foreign Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS
Direct from Manufacturers, offered at Very Low Prices.
LATEST STYLES IN
SPRING SHAWLS
Ladies' and Children's Suits.
Large additions to the
Cassimere and Cloth Department,
In Goods for Men and Boys' Wear,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
NEW UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Chemise,
Ladies' Drawers,
Ladies' Skirts,
Ladies' Dressing Sacques,
Ladies' Corset Covers,
Ladies' Night Gowns,
Infants' Dresses,
Infants' Skirts,
Infants' Slips,
In fine MUSLIN and CAMBRIC, a superior make at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 20 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 50 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
37 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Alex. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Ronon,
A. F. Dunbar.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, Z. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
DRIED FRUIT.—Market for everything in this line continues very quiet, but no stocks are light, not only here but elsewhere, prices are fully sustained. Peaches, 10@15 for halves; 10@12 for mixed, and 18@20 for peeled. Apples, 9@10c. Blackberries, 16@16. Raspberries, 25. Pitted Cherries, 23@25; unpitted, 6@8.
EGGS—The arrivals during the past week have been heavy, and with stocks accumulating and holders anxious to sell, prices are weak and declining; we now quote them at 12@13c. Pickled eggs are not saleable at any price.
FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese, 62@68 wholesale and 70@75 on additional 1 a lb; raw is dull.
FIRE BRICK—Woodland, $50; Apollo, $30; Silver, $30; West Virginia, $16.
FLOUR—The market for this important staple has been quiet during the past week, and devoid of anything particularly new or important; the feeling is very generally entertained that prices cannot go much if any lower, in view of the fact that it is much cheaper relatively than wheat—there seems to have been an overproduction of the former. We continue to quote at $6 75@7 25 for spring extras, $7 50@8 25 for red winter wheat, and $9@10 for white Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.
GRAIN—Business has been rather quiet during the past week, and the markets, in a general way, present but little that is important. The receipts, taking the past few days as a basis of comparison, are again falling off, which is attributed in part to the bad condition of the country roads, but the demand is still more than supplying immediate accessities as neither dealers nor consumers seem inclined to carry any more stock than they can possibly help. There is very little call for Wheat in this market for shipment, but we have about all the stock they want for the present, and as this has been the case for some time past, there is very little change to quote in prices, we now quote No. 1 spring at $1.50 for red winter, and $1.60@1.65 for white. It is said that it can scarcely be laid down down at Eastern ports at $1.70 to $1.75, and that it would be difficult to obtain anything more, and, as we have already stated, there is no call for it by shipment. The Oat market is quiet for a shade easier, but prices are still maintained, ranging from 58 to 60c for good to choice white. The receipts and offerings of Ear Corn continue light, and as the supply on spot is barely equal to the demand, prices are fully sustained, quotable at 73@75, as to quality. Shelled is also in light supply, but there is not much coming forward, and prices may be quoted at 70@72c. The receipts of Rye continue meagre, and it is selling on arrival at $1@1.05. There is little or nothing in the way of Barley, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.
SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; Ex. C, 9¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 7 to 9, as to quality.
COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20@21; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 17@18. Roasted 1 pound packages, 20@21; loose, 29¾@30¾.
MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 58c; fair to prime old, 50@55.
SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60@65; brown, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.
RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Second Sorts, 7¾.
BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1.60 ⅌ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ lb cans, $1.50; do, $2.90 ⅌ dozen.
OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50.
Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 8c ⅌ lb.
Ground Pepper, 28 cents; Ground Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 60 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 5 pound cans, Mustard, 35c; Allspice, 30c; Cinnamon, 50c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 65c; Cayenne Pepper, 35c; White Pepper, 60c.
CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11¼c; Stearine, 16; Star do., 19.
SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Honesty, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.
SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 15 cents; Currants: 7¾@8¾c; Layer Raisins, $3.25 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 12½ ⅌ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 55c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $2.75. Penna Concentrated Lye $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $10.50; Osego and Ohio's Corn Starch, 11; oliver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5¾.
FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mass Mackerel $22.00, No. 1 mess mackerel $20.00, Extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $19.00, No. 1 shore mackerel, $18.00, No. 2 bay mackerel $20.00, Extra No. shore mackerel 18.00, No. 2 bay mackerel 17.00, large No 3 bay mackerel $16@18.50, medium No. 3 mackerel 12.00 Split Labrador Herring 8.50, Shore Herring 5.00, Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring $2.50, White fish half barrel 8.00, Lake Trout, per half barrel $5.00, large Georges Codfish, 6.50, medium do. 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 5.25 medium do. 5.00, Lake Herring, ½ bris 5.00; ¼ bris $2.75.
HAY—The supply of strictly prime hay, either loose or baled, is comparatively light, scarcely equal to the demand, but inferior and common the market is still overstocked. Loose is selling from country wagons at $20@22 ⅌ ton; according to quality and condition. We continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $17@20.
HOMINY—In light supply and steady at $4.25 per brl. to the trade, and $5.50 in a jobbing way.
HIDES—Green Salted Steer Hides, 9¾@10¾; Green Salted Mixed, 8¾@9¾; Green Salted Cow, 8@9¾. Green Butcher steer, 6@7. Green Butcher's Cows, 5@6. Green butcher bull hides 6@7. Green Salted Kip, 11@13. Green Salted Calf Skins, 13@15. Green butcher's Calf, 12. Dry Flint Hides, 22.
HOFS—Quoted at 4 @4½c ⅌ lb.
LEATHER—Following are the current rate for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, 32@36; 36@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 37@39 Oak Sole, Spanish 39@43; Red Sole B, A heavy and med, 31@34; Red Sole, Nos. 1 and 2, 30@32; Red Sole, No. 3 and dgd, 28@28; Shoe Skirting, 42@43 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 40. Rough Oak Leather, 33@35. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best city, pure oak, 41@44; Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, ordinary, 33@37. Fair Skirting, 44@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $60@66. Black bridle, per dozen, $60@66. Calf Leather, No. 1, 60@65. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, 1.90@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.55. Wax upper, per foot, 30@35. Wax, per pound, Kip 50@51.
ONIONS—The supply, although not large, is fully equal to the demand and the market is quiet and prices unchanged, ranging from $4.50@6.50 ⅌ brl.
OILS—Lard Oils firm but unchanged, 82@85c for No. 1, and No. 2, 62@65 cts. Linseed is firm with an upward tendency; we continue to quote at $1.05@1.10. Carbon Oil is dull but nominally unchanged; standard brands 12½c bythe barrel and 1@2cts additional for smaller lots.
MILL FEED—Is very still, as the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are tending upward. Bran, $1.00@1.15; Middlings, $1.40@1.50. Oil Meal, $81.9@22.
MAPLE SYRUP & SUGAR—The arrivals have fallen off considerably within the past few days, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted. Syrup in gallon cans, $1.40@1.50. Sugar, in grain, 14@15.
PEAS—In good supply, but prices remain as last quoted; $1.60@1.75 ⅌ bushel.
PICKLES—Medium in brls, $10; half brls, $5.50 @6 1-2; large in brls, $9; half brls, $5; small, $12 per brl; $6.50 ⅌ half brl. Gherkins, $12 for brls, and $6 ⅌ half brl.
PAINTS—Following are the current rates: Brandon Yellow, 2@3 cents. Blue Prussian 20@30. Blue Ultramarine, 25@35c. Green Chrome 14@18. Green Paris, 30@50c. Green Verditter 17@22c. Green Versailles, 20@26c. Lamp Black, 13@20c. Lamp Black Germantown, 13@15c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3½ Spanish Brown, 1½@2¾c. Vermilion, best American, 24@30c. Venetian Red, English 4 @4½c.
DIVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ⅌ lb, 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, 40 ⅌ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do, bits 11¾. Do, in 3 lb. cadties, 12¾c. Do, in 5 lb. 12¾c do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ⅌ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.
POTATOES—The market during the early part of last week was a little off-h under the influence of increased offerings, but since then a better feeling has prevailed, and it is now believed that prime Peach Blows will hold their own during the balance of the season. There are no doubt a good many rough potatoes in the country, and these will doubtless sell down low, but good straight Peach Blows, it is claimed, are in light supply; quotations may be given on track at $1@1.10 ⅌ bushel for the former, and $1.20@1.25 for the latter. There will be considerable inquiry for seed within the next few weeks.
POULTRY—In light supply, but the demand is only fair. Live Chickens quotable at 5@6c ⅌ pair. Dressed, 12@14c ⅌ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17.
RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ⅌. Cotton still quotable at 2¼@2½c.
SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ⅌ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in a jobbing way.
SEEDS—The market for Clover Seed has stiffened up considerably since the date of our last weekly report, and prices have advanced fully 50c per bushel; we now quote at $5.75 ⅌ bushel to the trade and $6 in small lots. Timothy Seed is dull and lower; $3.10@3.15 to the trade and $3.25 @3.35 in a jobbing way. Flax Seed in demand at $2.25@2.30. Onion Setts, $5@7 ⅌ bushel, as to quality.
WHITE LEAD—Is firm but unchanged; strictly pure in ton lots 11 cents, and 11¼ cents in 5 bbl lots; kegs and packages, one half to one cent ⅌ pound additional.
WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop Tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Diamond Crimp, $2.75.
WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues fairly active and those factories that are in operation and can fill orders, have all they can do, and the indications are that there will be no lack of orders during the balance of the season. It was thought when some of the factories started up, and thereby opened the way, that the rest would soon follow their example, but it seems that the striking blowers are determined to hold out until the bitter end. There is no change in discounts, 65 ⅌ cent. off regular list.
WOOL—There is but little doing in this market, or indeed in this section of the country, not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of stock; there is little or no desirable wools remaining in first hands, except here and there, where it is held away above the market, and we do not look for any activity during the next month or until the new clip is ready for market. We continue to quote nominally at 42@45 for pulled, and 45@50, according to quality and condition.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.
J W Porter, m 4 Byers McC & Co,m 8
J Burns m 3 Caughey & H m 4
J Reamer m 10 Nimick and Co. m 37
Total 17
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
McKnight P & Co 4 Pen Bolt Co. 2
Shoenberger B & Co. 6 10 Isabella Furnace. 2
Zug & Co 2 Byers McC & Co. 2
Lloyd and B. m 1
Total 41
PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.
J Reamer. m 4
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.
J Moorhead. m 1 Phillips N & Co.m 1
Penna Steel Co.m 8
Total 10

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.
ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY, March 23, 1874.
Following shows the number of cattle on sale to-day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:
ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.
L Ackerman, Chicago 1 car. 24
E Katz, Chicago 1 " 22
Kestner & Metz, Chicago 2 " 40
P Hartman, Chicago 1 " 21
S Lowenthal, Chicago 1 " 20
J Zeigler, Chicago 1 " 20
Shamberg & Lowenstein, Chicago 1 " 20
Marks & Bro, Chicago 4 " 80
L Keifer, Chicago 2 " 40
Greenwald and K, Chicago 2 " 40
L Rothschild, Chicago 1 " 20
S Trauerman, Chicago 4 " 80
Merrick & Varner, Chicago 2 " 40
P Smith, Chicago. 1 " 20
W Rice, Chicago 1 " 20
P Harriman, Chicago 1 " 20
W Moonshine, Chicago 2 " 40
J Lobman, Chicago 1 " 20
Holmes, L & Co, Chicago 1 " 20
Kahn & Rothschild, Chicago 1 " 20
J Hoffman, Chicago 1 " 20
J B Hasslip, Palestine 1 " 20
H H Brooks, Alliance 1 " 20
J W Unger, Canton 1 " 20
Wm Werra, Canton 1 " 20
F Schiltz, Canton
Head & Trimble, Orrville 1 " 20
A N Quick, Loudonville 1 " 20
Sadler, Havens & Co, Indianapolis 2 " 40
J M Kirkpatrick, Indianapolis 1 " 20
J Rothschild, Smyrna 1 " 20
J Wortman, Bayard 1 " 20
F Somealis, Bayard 1 " 20
Jacob Needy, Circleville 1 " 20
Total 58
GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.
As will be seen, the total arrivals of cattle by rail footed up 58 cars, but of these six cars were stockers and about 2 cars of fresh cows, which would leave 50 cars of beef cattle, or calculating at 17 to the car, 850 head—we have until this week calculated at 18 to the car, but since the bulk of the stock has been coming from Chicago we are informed by drovers that they average more than 17, as the cattle are larger and heavier and the same number cannot be crowded into a car. The supply, however, was above an average and the market was a little slow in consequence, especially at the opening, but drovers were fully determined, in view of the increased cost of their stock, as well as the fact that there was every indication of a good market at East Liberty, to hold for very full rates, and the butchers as soon as they discovered that there was not the slightest show to make any impression, took hold freely, and by 10 o'clock the yards were almost entirely cleared. In regard to prices: there were no cattle coming, but the general impression seemed to be that there was an advance of from 12½ to 25c per cwt, which just balanced them with the increased cost of the Chicago cattle; taking the increased cost of the latter, dealers should have obtained at least a quarter of a cent per lb over and above the rates of last Monday, but dealers nearly all have their regular customers, and they are timid about advancing with other than regular rates, and in further remark in this connection, they are slow in following after a decline. Of course this market sympathizes with other markets, but it does not change either way as quickly; drovers and butchers generally work together, hence there is but little competition, and it would not do even when the opportunity is presented for one to take advantage of the other. Butchers would no doubt, at times, be able to get their cattle cheaper by looking around, and the drover could obtain more occasionally for his cattle by hunting up transient buyers, but as we have already stated, it is to the advantage of both to work to the advantage of each other. To illustrate the confidence that they have in each other's it is necessary to state that in not a few instances the butchers does not come to the cattle, nor to agree upon a price; the drover picks out the stock for his customers has his weights, and charges what he thinks is right, even if so disposed, he can't afford to take any advantage as it would be soon detected and he would suffer for it in the end. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 7 cts and prime to extra butcher's cattle may be fair. ly quoted at 6¾@7c. There is some inquiry for stockers, but buyers as a general thing, don't want to pay the prices we are asking, and while dealers, who know, whereof they affirm, that good 8 ⅌@900 steers cannot be laid down here from the west under 4¾@5 cts, and allow a commission for buying. Cattle of all grades are higher at the main source of supply.
There was a fair supply of fresh cows, and while scalawags were slow and could only be disposed of at very low prices, good milkers are in steady demand and continue to bring full prices. Common to medium $30@30; fair to good $40@60; extra to fancy $60@70.
SHEEP.
The supply was small 434, less than one half the number on sale last Monday, and with an average demand prices were fully sustained; we doubt whether the latter could be obtained to get all they wanted especially of the better grades as the sample received of common to medium. Quotations may be fairly given at 7¾@8c for fair to medium and 8¾@9c for common; prime to extra, for Scalawags, 4¾@5¼ per head. Pelts are worth from $2@3. John Walters sold to Wm. Tesh, 31 head to be delivered just before Easter, and to average 150 lbs, at 10 cts per lb. There was a bunch of clipped sheep sold, the first of the season, 50 head averaged 90 lbs, at 6½ cts per lb. The stock on sale was reported as follows:
Nagle & Keefer 31 A Eckert 95
Jacob Keefer 33 McMillan & N 110
McCaslin & Co 109 James Shaw 45
Total 434
HOGS.
The supply, although not large, was fully up to the demand, while as regards prices there was no quotable change as compared with last week. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 5¾ to 6¾ gross according to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, March 23, 1874.
The market for Crude was quoted at $1.35@1.37½ ⅌ brl. at Parker, according to pipe line Barge oil is said to have been sold as low as 4c ⅌ gallon. Refined firmer but unchanged; spot delivered in Philadelphia, 14¾; first half of April, 14¾; last half, 14¾; first half of May, 15; last half, 15¼. These figures are, if anything, a slight improvement on those prevailing last week, but they are still too low to afford any margin to the manufacturer, hence as might be expected, there are very few sellers. We are in hopes that the market will improve more and assume a shape for the refining interest, although the prospects at the writing are not very encouraging. Refiners are anxious to start up, but will not do so until the outlook is more encouraging than it is at present.
Barrels unchanged and dull; countries, $1.65; city make, $1.70.
CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Shipper Consignes. Rbls.
Hutchinson Fairview & W. 465
Stevenson Central O. W. 2,257
Total. 2,720

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, March 23, 1874.
FLOUR—Dull; good to choice $5.50@6.50.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; market closed firm; No 1 spring $1.24¼; No 2 $1.17½; regular $1.18¾ for strictly fine 1 spot. $1.18¾ seller April, $1.22 seller May; No 3 $1.14¾ @1.15. Corn dull and weak, 36@36¾ cash and seller April; 40¾c bid for May; rejected old 58c; new 56¾c. Oats dull and unsettled. Rye scarce and firm; no sales. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1.49; No 2 $1.36@1.37.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork $14.40 spot; $14.65 seller April. Lard scarcely and in moderate demand; 9¾@9¾c cash and seller April; 9¾@9¾c seller May; 9¾@10 seller six steady; shoulders 5¾c seller April; 5¾c cash and seller May. Bacon: demand fair and market firmer at sugar cured canvassed, packed, hams at 12½c.
WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 92c.
New York.
NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in moderate inquiry; No 2 spring $1.45@1.52. No 1 Milwaukee $1.54; white, firm at $1.55. Rye quiet at 97@98½c. Barley quiet. Malt firm. Corn in fair demand; western mixed 57@58c; old 59@60c. Oats firmer; mixed 52@53c; white 64@65c. Groceries quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 6½c; refined 18½c. Turpentine 47½@48c. Eggs heavy at 16@16½c. Pork firm at $16.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy at 9¾@9¾c. Lard heavy at 9¾-16c. Butter quiet at 25@40c. Cheese dull at 12@16c.
New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Flour dull; treble ⅌ 50: family $8@9. Corn in fair supply and dull; white 74@77c; yellow 73@75c. Oats in light supply and dull; 61c. Bran: none on landing. Hay dull; prime $18; choice $21. Pork dull and held at $16.75. Dry salt meats scarce and in demand at 9¾@10c. Bacon quiet but firm; no clear rib; shoulders 7¾c; clear 9¾c. Hams dull at 11@12c. Lard dull; tierces 9¾@9¾c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar dull; fair 7c; good fair 7¾c. Molasses: light supply and dull; fair 50c. Whisky: light supply but dull; Louisiana 91c; Cincinnati $1.00. Coffee quiet at 21¾@22c. Corn meal: dull at $3.50. Cotton: receipts fair, 5,100 bales; supply moderate and generally held above the views of buyers; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 16@16¾c; good middling 17@17½c; receipts 525; exports 3,215; exports to continent 1,502; stock 270,329; unsold 153.
Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, March 22.—Cotton firm at 15¾c. Flour steady; $6.70@7. Wheat easier at $1.45. Corn higher; 67@68c. Oats steady; 56@57c. Rye quiet at $1.04@1.06. Barley dull; $1.70. Pork quiet at $15.87½@16.25c. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Bacon firm; 6¾@9¾c. Whisky quiet and firm at 91c.
Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, March 23.—Flour firm at $5.85@6.25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.39¾; No 2 $1.23¼. Corn nominal; No 2 mixed 61@62c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 fresh 46c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh 87½c. Barley nominal; No 2 $1.40; No 3 $1.40.
Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour dull; superfine $4.65@5.50. Wheat firm; western spring $1.45@1.50. Corn firm; white 65@65½c; yellow 65@65½c. Oats firm at 56@56c. Rye firm at 95@96c. Barley firm at 73@80c. Provisions firm; mess pork $16.50@17. Bacon firm at 7¾@9¾c. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.
Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour firm at $6.85@7. Wheat nominal. Corn 67@68c. Oats 56@56c. Provisions quiet. Pork $15.87½. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 8¼c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 9c; clear 9¾c. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 92c.
Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Flour active; superfine $5@5.50. Wheat dull; red $1.60@1.65. Rye steady at 94@95c. Corn in good demand at 79@80c. Oats steady at 62@63c. Petroleum: crude 10½c; refined 14½@14¾c. Whisky quiet at 90c.
Toledo.
TOLEDO, O., March 23.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55. No. 2 do. $1.51½; No. 2 red. $1.48. Corn—demand active, and prices advanced; high mixed spot, new, 63½c, seller May; 65c ⅌ bushel; we now quote at $5.75 ⅌ barrel to the trade and $6 in small lots. Timothy Seed is dull and lower; $3.10@3.15 to the trade and $3.25 @3.35 in a jobbing way. Flax Seed in demand at $2.25@2.30. Onion Setts, $5@7 ⅌ bushel, as to quality.
WHITE LEAD—Is firm but unchanged; strictly pure in ton lots 11 cents, and 11¼ cents in 5 bbl lots; kegs and packages, one half to one cent ⅌ pound additional.
WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop Tubs $10.50. No. 2, two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3, two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Diamond Crimp, $2.75.
WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues fairly active and those factories that are in operation and can fill orders, have all they can do, and the indications are that there will be no lack of orders during the balance of the season. It was thought when some of the factories started up, and thereby opened the way, that the rest would soon follow their example, but it seems that the striking blowers are determined to hold out until the bitter end. There is no change in discounts, 65 ⅌ cent. off regular list.
WOOL—There is but little doing in this market, or indeed in this section of the country, not for want of buyers, but in consequence of a scarcity of stock; there is little or no desirable wools remaining in first hands, except here and there, where it is held away above the market, and we do not look for any activity during the next month or until the new clip is ready for market. We continue to quote nominally at 42@45 for pulled, and 45@50, according to quality and condition.

FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 24, 1874.
There has been, for a few days past, a slightly improved market for real estate, but not of a character to assure a permanency of activity. The demand for property during the few weeks past has been rather for homes than for investment and speculative purposes. The period for such demands has about expired, and it is not likely to speedily recover.
The stock market yesterday was comparatively weak.
The non-payment of debts due the Government from the Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railway Companies is again attracting attention. The three companies named owe an aggregate outstanding $25,424,632. They have paid on interest on the same by transportation $4,757,393, leaving of interest unpaid $15,909,794. In addition to this the accrued interest on the first of February was $523,117 56. None of these railroads have yet paid the Government a dollar in money on any account, although their interest is payable semi-annually. It cannot be complained that the companies are poor, for according to official figures, they have made a good deal of money. The most sanguine friends of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies did not predict the financial success they have already achieved. Let us recapitulate briefly. The total bonded debt of the Central is $80,441,609, and of the Union Pacific $76,166,024, or a total of both roads of $156,607,824. The earnings of the two companies for the last five years are $69,859 874. The net earnings of the two companies in 1873 are $13,465,747, an amount equal to six per cent. on $224,600,000. These figures speak for themselves, and will be a surprise to many. Hon. James F. Wilson, Government Director, thinks that in two or three years, with careful and honest management, the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad should be $12,000,000, which would pay all the interest (leaving out the land grants to land and the land grant bonds) and pay a handsome sum to divide on the stock. The subject is one that commends itself to the advocates of the Pacific railroads, as well as to the advocates of the policy of interest due on the subsidy bonds, and honest management of those railroad enterprises which partake of a national character.
Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupon	12	12¼
" do. 1881	119½	119½
" 10-40s	117¾	117¾
" 6-20— 1864	119¾	119¾
" " 1865	120	120
" " 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" " 1867	118¾	118¾
" " 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	42¾	42¾
" preferred	105	104
A. & P. preferred	15¾	15¾
C. C. & I. C.	9¾	9¾
Ft. Paul	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	62	62
Michigan Southern	77¾	77¾
Do. Central	84¾	84¾
North Western Common	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	100¾	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88¼
Pacific Mail	44	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	29¾
Union Pacific	39¾	40
Toledo & Wabash	43¾	45
Harlem	132	132
Ohio and Alton	108	108
Adams Express	97	97¾
American Express	59¾	63½
U. S. Express	71	71
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74	75
Quicksilver	51	53
Canton	38	38
Terre Haute	11	11
Panama	116¾	116¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¾	31¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Pittsburgh Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	51¾
" " scrip	98¾
Reading	87
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾
Oil Creek	17
Lehigh Valley	60¾
C. & A. R. R. (20)	97
Central Transportation	44
Empire do.	31¾

NEW YORK, March 24, 1874.
Money was easy at 3@4. The customs receipts were $377,000. Sterling was steady at 484¾ for sixty days and 487¾ for sight. Gold closed at 111¾, the highest point of the day. The carrying rates were 4 to flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $62,000. The clearings amounted to $33,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were steady. Stocks opened quiet and steady, but soon declined ¼ to 1 per cent. The market was irregular until the last hour of business, when, in response to dispatches from Washington looking to inflation, there was a general improvement in prices, closing at about the highest point of the day. The leading features were Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwest Common, Rock Island, New York Central and Union Pacific. The principal transactions were confined to the three first named. Sales before 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 140,000 shares.
Governments,—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do '64, 118¼; do '65, 118¾; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 119¼; do '68, 119¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 116¾.
State Bonds.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 80; Virginia, new, 35; do preferred, 32; North Carolina old, 28¾; do preferred, 50.
Stocks.—Canton, 38; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 53¾; Adams Express, 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 42¾; do preferred, 69¾; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 108; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New Northwestern common, 54¾; do preferred, 71¾; Rock Island, 100; New Jersey Central, 106; Panic, 116; do preferred, 83; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 11; do preferred, 30¾; Chicago & Alton, 103; do, preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 75¾; Burlington, 103; Chicago & Northwestern, 78¾; Panama, 116¾; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific 39¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 31¾; Milwaukee & Erie, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104¾.
LONDON, March 23—5 P. M.—Consols, 92@92¼; 5-20's of '65, 109½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 38¾@39; preferred, 61¾.
PARIS, March 23.—Rentes, 69f 25c.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 23, 1874.
APPLES—The arrivals continue meagre, and with stocks very much reduced and an average demand, prices have advanced fully 50c per brl. during the past week; sales at $3@4 for common to medium, and $5 for prime. Dealers say that the inquiry has been unusually light this season, as the masses seemed to regard them as a luxury, hence there has not been one barrel sold where there was two perhaps three barrels.
APPLE BUTTER—Still quite active to come in pretty freely but with a steady demand prices are fully sustained, ranging from 65 to 75c per gallon, as to quality.
ASHES—Trade continues rather quiet but an improvement soon may be fairly expected, in view of the fact that several window glass manufactories have been started.
ALE—Unchanged. X, $8 ⅌ brl. to the city, and $9 to the country; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Porter, $10. Half brls in regular proportion.
BEANS—The market continues slow, and as the receipts continue liberal and the supply is considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are scarcely as strong as they were a month since, although there has been no recent change in prices, $1.10@2.30 for good mediums, and $2.25@2.35 for prime to choice navies. It was expected, some time since, that the high cost of potatoes would increase the consumption of Beans, as the latter are so much cheaper than the former, but thus far these expectations have not been realized.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues very quiet, and it may be regarded as being out of season; prices are nominally unchanged, @4¼c ⅌ lb in jobbing way.
BEESWAX—There is but little doing in this article, but prices remain as last quoted, 27@30c, and the receipts for some time past have been comparatively light.
BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.
BROOM CORN—There is an improved demand and with continued light receipts and the stock pretty well reduced, there is a better feeling, and prices are firmer, although without quotable change; we continue to quote red at 6@7c, green, 7@8c hurl, 9@10.
BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ⅌ dozen; No. 3, $2.75@3; No. 4, $3@3.25; No. 5, $3.50@3.75; No. 6, $3.75@4.25. Carpet Brooms, $4@4.75. Whisps, $1.40@1.75.
BUTTER—The arrivals continue large, and with an apparently diminished demand, stocks accumulating, and dealers generally anxious to real ze, the market is weaker, and within the past few days, prices have dropped 2@3c per lb; we now quote at 16@18 for inferior to common; 20@25 for fair to medium, and 28@30 for prime to choice. Dealers very generally are anxious to close out being apprehensive of a further decline, although some of them seem to be impressed with the belief that the market will hold its own] for two or three weeks, but this, to say the least, is doubtful as the extreme prices which have been prevailing for some time time past, will naturally stimulate the production, and, besides, there is no outlet for it, and there has been no time this winter that consignments could have been made, as prices were higher here than elsewhere.
COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 15 D. sheets and upward, 26c. Braziers'

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 23.

Wm. Beskowitz, Altoona, Pa., 1c; Mr. Edgar, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Anna Muller, Bennet, Pa., 3c; Albert J. Perry, Brownsville, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEOLEY, P. M.

Leggate's Stock Sales.

The following stocks were sold last evening at A. Leggate & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 171 Federal street, Allegheny:

National Insurance Co.	$ 38 50
Ben. Franklin Insurance Co.	23 00
Humboldt Insurance Co.	20 00
Franklin Savings Bank	112 12½
Enterprise Savings Bank	45 00
Allegheny & Perrysville Plank Road	25 00

Allegheny Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The Controller submitted the bond book prepared as required by the ordinance lately passed by Councils, which it can be seen when and to whom the bonds were sold. After an examination the book was approved. The Controller reported that he had sold $26 000 worth of bonds during the month. The bond of the Franklin Savings Bank, as one of the city depositaries, in the sum of $100 000 was approved. Adjourned.

Van de Mark in 'Frisco.

Celia Logan, the San Francisco correspondent of the *Graphic*, gives the following account of the peculiar state of mora's prevailing in the longitude—and latitude—of that city:

In one of my former letters I said that the Californians are hard to please, but once they take a liking they stick to their friends through good and evil report. This finds an apt illustration in the case of the Rev. Mr. Van de Mark, who was tried and found guilty on certain charges recently brought against him. He was tried in the East, and on the very heel of his condemnation he marches boldly back to this city, and begins to preach again to a crowded and admiring auditory. He has been preaching Sundays in a hall, with a full brass band in addition to a choir singing hymns and everybody joining in. He prays to the crash of the cymbals, and recites a poem or two to the loud plaudits of the spectators.

"And I didn't have half a good time, either," said a California girl, who had been to church. "I think they ought to have handed round the ice cream."

Mr. Van de Mark, we believe, was acquitted of any serious charges against him on the occasion referred to.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

A Drunken Man Relieved of $140, Officer Thomas Swift, about twelve o'clock last night, arrested William Hudson and John Loomis at No. 5 Wood street, in a drinking saloon. Hudson, who was very much intoxicated, charges Loomis with robbing him of $140, a colored man and a little girl passing saw Loomis perform the little operation, and a twenty dollar bill was picked up at Hudson's feet when arrested, which is supposed to have been dropped in robbing him. Loomis on being searched had but eighty cents on his person, and it is supposed he passed the "spoils" to a confederate. Acting Mayor McMasters will hear his side to-day.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Two Women Arrested for Larceny—A Search of their Dwellings Reveals Supposed Stolen Property.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Werfield Maxwell and Mrs. Charles Henry were committed to jail by Alderman Bartley, on the charge of larceny, for a hearing on Thursday. The women reside on Spring alley, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Their dwelling revealed some articles unexpected. Among other things found, were eight table cloths, a half dozen silver spoons, silver forks and other property belonging to the prosecutors. In addition to this, a half dozen chairs and a table claimed by another party. A lot of cigars and other articles were found. In addition a large lot of fancy toilet soaps, done up in boxes. It is believed there are other parties interested in this house, and more arrests are likely to follow.

FOUR INFORMATIONS.

Officers After Sunday Law Violators and Illegal Liquor Sellers.

Officer Bailie yesterday opened the ball in the Mayor's office in regard to Sabbath and liquor law violators. Before Acting Mayor McMasters he stated under oath that Mrs. Griffiths, on Etna street, on Sunday kept an open house, dealt out "poison" and that she had no license.

The same officer charges Bernard Horn, of 111 Mulberry alley, with selling adulterated "bug juice" on Sunday, and also with not having a license to sell liquor. The same official charges Harry McDonald, of Nineteenth street, with selling liquor without being licensed to do the same.

Officer James Chalfant goes one better on Mrs. Conway, of Gist street. He charges her with keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor on Sunday, and with dealing in "camarac" with out a license. Warrants were issued in all cases and the parties held for Court. The officers state that these people keep nothing but doggeries.

REVISORS IN SESSION.

The Annual Assessment—Seventh Ward Appeals Completed.

The Board of Revisors met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber, and spent the greater part of the session in hearing appeals from the Seventh ward. The schedule per foot front on Federal street was reduced to $190 per foot front for lots 114 feet in depth, with others in proportion.

An additional report of property heretofore exempt in the Seventeenth ward was presented and accepted, as follows:

ARSENAL GROUND.

14 acres at $20,000 per acre below Butler	$280,000
17 acre- at $16,000 per acre, above Butler	280,000
Building improvements	20,000
With machinery	30,000
Total	$ 620,000

The following special committees were appointed:

Thirteenth ward—Bierman, McIlhenny and Smithson.

Twentieth ward—White, Sweet and Burke.

Twenty-second ward—Fulton, Lewis and Wenke.

Twenty-third ward—Alexander, Strain and Heinz.

Thirty-first ward—Pollit, Drum and Nobbs.

At the one o'clock roll call two revisors were found to be absent, who answered to their names at the beginning of the session. "Docked" of course.

TAXES IN ALLEGHENY.

Proposed Reduction—The Finance Committee Considering the matter—How it is to be Accomplished.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils, yesterday afternoon, the proceedings of which are reported in another column, a matter was proposed which is of interest to every taxpayer of that city, namely: the reduction of the city taxes. At the time the appropriation ordinance was passed by Councils the city tax was fixed at 5 mills and the poor tax at 1 mill; at that time the valuation of the city had been put down at $50,000,000 upon which valuation the city tax at 5 mills would have brought in a revenue of a little more than $250,000, and the poor tax a little over $50,000, since that time however, the County Commissioners have valuated the property of Allegheny city to $62,894,185. On this valuation a city tax of 5 mills would bring in about $310,000, just about $60 000 more than was calculated upon as necessary to meet the city's expenses by the Finance Committee at the time of making the appropriations.

The Committee at their meeting yesterday had this under discussion, and it was proposed to prepare an ordinance to amend the appropriation ordinance, passed by Councils, so as to reduce the city tax from 5 mills to 4 mills, and the poor tax from 1 mill to ¼ mill, which would make a difference of about $90 000 in the receipts of the city from the taxes levied. The matter was discussed at some length, when it was finally decided to allow it to rest until the next regular meeting of the committee, by which time it will be known whether the valuation of the city will remain as now fixed by the County Commissioners or be reduced. In case it remains as it now is, an ordinance will be prepared by the committee to amend the appropriation ordinance, as above stated, and submit it at the next regular meeting of Councils, that in case the valuation is lowered the taxes will not be lowered below a rate that will cause a revenue of at least $250,000 from the city taxes.

THE PREVAILING TOPIC.

Temperance Meeting on the South Side—The Ladies not Discouraged—Work Blocked out for the Future.

The ladies of the South Side, interested in the temperance movement met pursuant to adjournment in the First Methodist Church, Eighteenth street. The meeting was not as large as some of those that preceded it but what was lacking in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm.

The reports of the block committees appointed to wait on liquor dealers were heard, but as the substance of them has already been given, it is unnecessary to reproduce them.

Mrs. Humphreys was the first speaker. She said she felt they had no reason to feel discouraged by the roughness of their reception in some places, and that if spit upon they should recollect that Christ had suffered the same insult, and why should we shrink from receiving the same indignity. She said she had prayed for light on this question and felt that her prayers had been answered by the inauguration of this movement.

Several other ladies followed in a similar vein. Although they had been met with discourteous treatment in advocating the cause of temperance in the drinking houses, and by insults on the streets, general determination was evinced to proceed with the work with even more energy than before, and never give up until the object sought had been attained.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Rev. Lucas read the pledge, which binds all takers to work under God for the success of the end in view, and pray therefor. It was passed around for signatures and quite a number present signed it, though many declined to accede to the request of the lady solicitors.

Mrs. Taylor stated that at the next meeting she would have pledges for presentation to doctors, saloon keepers, druggists, retail liquor dealers and drinkers, when they would be prepared to move on the enemy at all points. She then mapped out the work for two days. This afternoon they will attend the meeting at the Alliance rooms. Thursday will be observed as a fast day, with a prayer meeting at Rev. Dr. Humphrey's church, corner of Twentieth and Sarah streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at night a business meeting will be held in the Walton M. E. church on Sarah street.

ABOUT VALUATIONS.

The Feeling in the Matter—The Calls on the County Commissioners—What the Commissioners Say of the New System—They Only Adopted It to Secure a Fair Basis of Valuations—Ready to Hear Appeals—Provision Made for Hearing All—The Taxes Generally Not Increased—Information Gathered in an Interview With Commissioner Beckert.

The matter of county valuations is just now an absorbing theme among real estate owners in the county. It is especially made the burden of discussion among those who own property in the rural districts, and who, like their brethren in the cities, don't exactly understand the new system. The general fact is pretty well understood that the valuations this year give evidence of a marvellous expansion, which is just equal to the difference between three hundred and fifty-five millions and forty-four millions, the latter being the aggregate for former years. The County Commissioner's office, under the circumstances, has become an exceedingly attractive place, for property-owners from all parts of the county, city and rural, and the Commissioners are holding daily leaves, at which throngs gather.

A reporter of the GAZETTE in quest of information, dropped in upon Commissioner Beckert late yesterday afternoon just after the last party of visitors had departed, and the official was anxious to do likewise. Mr. Beckert, however undismayed, with

THE PROSPECT OF AN INTERVIEW

received the press representative with courteous equanimity; or rather taking in the situation at a glance, he expressed his willingness to impart information by replying to the very first modest inquiry: "Oh yes, I see you're in for a talk, sit down, sit down. I'm glad to oblige you."

"Well Mr. Beckert," said the scribe "I don't want to detain you long from your happy fireside, but many of our readers are anxious to know something about this valuation business."

"Just so.—A great many have called upon me already. Some of them talk pretty fierce, but when they understand matters they go away better satisfied."

"Then, I suppose, you anticipate a good time coming when you will enjoy peace again?"

"O, yes; certainly. It'll all come right in the end. We're on the right track, and matters will be made plain after awhile."

But what particular points do you want enlightenment on? The Commissioners have heard so much of this thing that it would take a pretty big interview to communicate all they know."

"Well I'll be brief. In the first place you've changed the assessments somewhat."

"Yes, I rather think we have."

"Well now, some people would like to know the law on this matter of assessments."

"Exactly, and that's just what I'd like them to know. Here it is."

The Commissioner then turning to a volume of Purdon which gave evidence of careful scanning read the section relating to assessments. The particular passage which he defined as

THE LAW

of assessments read as follows, being directions to the assessor: "That you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece, or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal property made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, within your district, at the rate of price which the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a *bona fide* sale, after full public notice."

"There," said the Commissioner, as he closed the volume with a snap, "that's pretty clear instruction isn't it?"

"It does seem pretty straight; but then after the Assessors, who are supposed to have made their assessments under this law, handed in their returns, it is said the Commissioners revised them."

"So we did. That's so. Revised them considerably."

"Well that's just what troubles some folks. They want to know where you got the authority to do that."

"Oho—that's it, is it, why we got our authority from the same law. I can read you some more if you like."

The scribe preferred an appeal to be saved from any further legal infliction he was committed to take the Commissioner's word that the authority was there.

"You needn't take my word at all," said the official. "There is the law in Purdon; any man who takes any interest in the matter can read for himself. It expressly stipulates that the Commissioners shall raise the valuation of property, when they have reason to believe it is assessed too low, or may reduce it when they think it too high. Now to form our opinion, we have a right to call in testimony—not only the testimony of the owner, but of his neighbor. Under that authority we have

BOTH RAISED AND LOWERED

assessments returned to us."

"Lowered some, did you say?"

"Yes, lowered. If you had time to go over the books, I could cite you hundreds of cases where we have lowered."

"I suppose, then, you consider your assessments final, unless strenuous objection is made?"

"O, no; not that, exactly. We say to all the persons assessed: Gentlemen, you have the right to appeal. In fact we want you to appeal, and to take the matter to Court. We are only anxious to have this matter of assessments brought down to a fair basis. We don't want to set a fancy price on any man's property, but we must see that the spirit of the law is obeyed."

"That seems fair talk, but a great many men don't care to go to the Court. Is there no way to settle the matter without that?"

"Certainly; we sit every day to hear appeals. We want every man who feels himself aggrieved to come up and make known his complaint, and we'll straighten it out, if any injustice has been done."

"How will you manage it?"

"Easy enough. If a man has a fair case he can come here and swear to the valuation he puts on the property himself, and we take that oath as sufficient, unless, of course, through some extraordinary circumstance, we have reason to fear he has not put on a fair valuation."

"Why, how can you tell that?"

THE CASH BASIS.

"I mean this: Suppose a man comes here and swears he will take $6 000 cash for a piece of property. Now we know of property that has been sold alongside of him, for cash, not a bit better than his, for which the purchaser paid four or five times that amount. I tell you we have had just such cases. Of course, in that kind of a case we take the outside testimony."

"Then there may be a case where a man needs or must have money, and would sell his property far below its value. Of course we can't take that sale as a criterion of valuation. The law says 'bona fide' sale. That I understand to mean a cash sale that is not forced.

"Would you reduce an assessment, then, in case a man came in and swore to what he valued property at?

"Certainly—Unless as I say, we have reason to doubt the oath, and that's a very rare case. The fact is, the property owners are themselves the assessors. For as an almost universal rule they can swear to the assessment, and that decides the business."

"How do you manage then in the case of a farmer, whose land in one section is much more valuable than another?"

"Average it. For instance suppose it is on a railroad and the land adjoining the railroad is worth $500 an acre, while the land half a mile or a mile back is only worth half that. why we'll allow for that, and average the whole farm. We let the farmer set his own figure on his and—but of course he must do it under oath. That's all we require."

"Have the assessors made their returns under oath.

"Yes, they have, but yet they didn't seem to understand that we meant business. They were so much impregnated with the old idea of matters so we had to revise their returns. It was our sworn duty to do so. We did it to make the assessments

MORE EQUITABLE ALL AROUND.

A great many of the districts had been assessed ridiculously low and others too high. Now this was a manifest injustice, and we had to equalize the business—at least that's what we tried to do. And anyhow nobody is very greatly assessed—the taxes have not been so very largely increased on the general masses.

"HOW'S THAT."

"Why the assessment for '74 would have to be eight times as much as in 1873 before the taxes would amount to the same. Let me illustrate. In 1873, the tax was twelve mills, this year it is only one and a half. So the valuation must be raised eight times to make the taxes for the two years equal. A man whose farm was valued at $3 000 according to the assessment of '73, would only pay the same taxes in 1874, if his farm valuation had been increased to $24,000."

"How do the taxes generally compare with last year?"

"Well, sir, in nine cases out of ten they are less in the country districts, and in the city districts, too, except in the rural districts, where it has gone up, because property has increased so much in value. Why, in some of the city wards, there is a difference this year in the aggregate taxes of from $1,500 to $2,000 in favor of the wards.

"Our county expenses, too, will be lower this year—did you know that?"

"I heard that asserted, but don't understand it."

"Well, sir, it's a fact. Why, we will have at least $40,000 in the way of State tax. That is, the personal tax is larger this year, and so we will not have to make up the deficiency in the State tax from the taxes on real estate. Last year we had to make up a deficit of over $40,000. Of course the people pay the tax in the end, but it don't press so heavy on real estate owners.

THE OCCUPATION TAX.

"How about that occupation tax? I hear considerable complaint about that."

"Well, now, I think that's better than it ever was. We have classified the trades and professions, and made a uniform assessment on each class. For instance: Laborers, we assess at $300; that makes them pay a tax of forty-five cents. Last year they averaged 90 cents and all the others are so treated. And then too in this matter we don't say the assessments is final. If a man comes up and shows us that he has been unfortunate, and that he hasn't had work and we'll give him an abatement. In fact we want those people to express their views in this matter.

"Well, some of them have been doing so pretty vigorously. Did you read about the protesting meetings that have already been held?"

"Do you suppose I don't read the papers? I am glad to see the people moving. I wish they would hold meetings all over the county, so as to get thoroughly acquainted with this matter."

PUBLIC MEETING SUGGESTED.

"Now, sir, if they will hold meetings and appoint a committee to go over the assessments with the Assessors, and make what can be called anything like a fair and square valuation—something they can swear to—we'll take that as the assessment. Isn't that fair?"

"It seems so; but then if they did make this assessment, would you consider it final?"

"We would, of course, unless we had reason to think it was not fairly made. We would only accept it on that condition; but I think there would be no trouble."

"Well, to tell the truth, I don't wonder the people, and especially the farmers, stand aghast at the tremendous raise you have made."

"Neither do I, neither do I. But when they get to thoroughly understand it, I think they will not be so incensed. When the taxes are levied I think they will not regard these assessments as so bad after all. I know it's for their best interests. Any man who will come here and look at the books will be convinced of that. I could sit here all night and tell you of the frauds that have been practiced. Why, there is a piece of property that is returned at $70 an acre, and yet a part of it has been sold at $500 for cash. I know of a house in Allegheny that cost $11,000, that is returned to us at $800. There was a piece of land sold the other day at the rate of over $100,000 for the whole lot, and yet it has been returned in 1873 at $3,600, and this year at $28,000. These are not isolated cases. The whole business has been managed in that way. We want to do a little better if we can. But I don't blame the people for getting a little excited at first, but it'll be all right after awhile. We are daily hearing their appeals and straightening them up."

TWO MONTHS MORE.

"How long will you keep the books, open?"

"For two months yet up to the very last minute. We want to give every man a show, and if he is not here on the day his district is called we will hear him again at any time. We want to have all satisfied, and especially so the farmers, who seem to think we are oppressing them. I admit in some cases, oppression has been shown, but we righted it, and will always do that."

"Well, Mr. Beckert," said the scribe, as a closing remark, "I'm certainly somewhat more enlightened than when I called, and I know the readers of the GAZETTE will appreciate your information, whether or not they hold to the same rosy views of the situation as you."

THE COST OF COAL.

The Price Now Compared With That of a Score of Years Ago—Five and Ten Cents per Bushel and the Reason for the Advance—The Prospects for the Immediate Future.

The cost of fuel has of late years been a matter of considerable concern to most housekeepers, and of very deep interest to the manufacturers of this city. Time was, and that a very short time before the war, when the cost of coal was about the last item in the daily expense account that the residents of the Smoky city thought it necessary to find fault with. The citizen of that day, now living, doubtless occasionally, as he pays for his winter's supply of fuel, indulges in a retrospective glance, and takes in with it old recollections of those one hundred bushel loads that four fine horses found as much as they could do to haul across the Smithfield street bridge, and which was delivered in the city for five dollars. The advantages of mines in the hills that then hemmed in the city limits, were probably not as much appreciated then as they would be now, were the same prices to rule as a consequence. Nor can the proximity of these mines be advanced as the sole reason for the old five cents per bushel rates; in the hill district where the coal was brought from Minersville, nearly two miles away, and in trains of one horse wagons, the same tariff held good. Probably the cost of transportation there was as great proportionately as now, when the facilities by rail and improved methods of shipments are taken into consideration and compared with the "one horse" style referred to. In the opinion of reliable men who have been in the business for years and are thoroughly conversant with all its "ins and outs" the relative cost of the two modes of handling are about on a par, and that there would be no injustice in leaving it out of a calculation made for the purpose of comparing the price of coal to-day with what it was fifteen or twenty years ago.

THE RATE NOW DEMANDED AT THE YARDS

in the lower part of the city, delivered within a reasonable distance, is ten cents per bushel which is exactly double that of a score of years ago. Then the miners asked one and one-half cents for digging, while now they receive four cents for the same quality. This is an advance considerably greater than the percentage of increase of selling prices. The lumber, pit cars, check men, and in brief, all the extra material and labor necessary to transfer coal from the diggers' room to the platforms and yards in the city, ready to be hauled to the consumers, it is safe to assert, fully kept up with the ratio of increase in the price of coal delivered, or one hundred per cent. The wagoner to day can buy his load at the yards for eight cents clear of toll, and delivered two cents per bushel for his share of the work, and it is plain that he could not have received less than half that amount twenty years ago, and keep his horses in oats or himself in plain provisions.

IT WOULD BE INTERESTING TO KNOW

in what other particular besides the digging the cost of production is not in proportion to the advance in price. It is plain that it is not to be discovered in any of the items already mentioned. The transfers of coal lands made recently rather tend, too, to throw the scales in favor of dealers in asking the prices they do at present, though the actual cost of a bushel of coal unclug in the mine, one cubic foot, is a trifle, even at the high rate per cent of the twenty dollars which sixty five acres at the Six Mile Ferry sold at a few weeks since. Allowing with extraordinary liberality for pillars for roof supports, waste, etc., one third of a cent per bushel would be the price paid even in the exceptional sale quoted. Coal land now being worked advantageously and the product brought to the city several miles by rail for home consumption was valued, and we believe sold, at $100 per acre less than twenty years ago. It is doubtful if the owners of the property would now take double that sum for the surface, or would have taken three times the amount five years ago for coal and top ground. There seems hardly a question but that coal lands in this vicinity, say within twenty miles of the city, and reasonably accessible, have advanced on an average over three hundred per cent. within the period under consideration.

THEN TO SUM UP THE WHOLE MATTER

the dealers are charging twice as much now for coal while they are in one way and another paying about thrice as much for it as they did in "ante bellum times. So long as this is the case there can be no just cause for complaint on the part of consumers, and so far as the owners are concerned we do not think they are held responsible for the apparently high prices. The general impression is that the diggers, upon whom it is customary to saddle the blame of everything that does not go exactly right in the business, are the parties to look to for redress and restrictions. They are now getting five cents on an inch and a half screen, where before they received one and a half cents. Nevertheless they cannot or do not average more than $600 a year for their labor, and to ask them to voluntarily take less would be like requiring them to place before their rations to an unwholesome extent. That there is nothing to be gained in that quarter is beyond peradventure. They are now getting we understand from operators, the same rates for coal used for home consumption as for that shipped down the river, the temporary additional one cent paid them at some of the works having ceased. On the whole, ten cents per bushel, for small lots, seems reasonable under the circumstances, and until the situation changes for the better, a reduction does not seem imminent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. John Jack's dramatization of Mr. Wilkie Collins' novel entitled "The New Magdalen," was presented last night at the Opera House, with Miss Annie Firmin, Mr. John Jack, and the principal members of Messrs. Ellsler & Gotthold's excellent stock company in the cast. The play is put upon the stage with beautiful scenery, appropriate furniture and startling effects. The story of the play is well known by all who have read Wilkie Collins' work, and we may remark that the reader can readily recognize the various characters on the stage. The theme is the remorse, the atonement and reformation of an erring woman, and the subject is dealt with in a masterly manner. It is well calculated to awaken a sympathy and interest on behalf of the repentant erring, and lead to a more healthy sentiment on the subject than generally prevails at present. Miss Firmin, as *Mercy Merrick*, the New Magdalen, could not well have enacted the part better, or in a more acceptable manner, while Mr. Jack, as *Julian Gray*, displayed cull and skilful work, which was fully up to our stage. The fine support given by Miss Emmie Wilmot, Mrs. Sarah A. Baker, Mr. Edwin Price and others of the company added much to the successful rendition of the play. "The New Magdalen" will be repeated this evening. Seats may be secured during the day at the box office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels continue to attract large audiences at the Academy of Music, and it is safe to affirm that every body goes home pleased with the show. The entertainment of this company at all times is good, but the programme enacted last night and to be repeated this evening is the best yet given. The singing part of the performance could not well be improved, but the burlesques and oddities generally were even more comical and laughable than any that preceded them. "Schneider's Courtship," "Uncle Abe and Sister Ruth," "The Haunted House," the "Two Dromios," "Little Dark's Jubilee," "Coal Heavers' Strike," and the Modoc Indians" cannot fail to please those in quest of fun. This is positively the last week of the Minstrels in this city, and those who desire to witness their inimitable performances should embrace the present opportunity.

LIBRARY HALL.—*Italian Opera.*—The original arrangements for giving us three nights of Grand Italian Opera by the Ilma di Murska Opera Company has been so changed by the management that but two operas can be performed—"Lucia" on Monday and "Faust" on Tuesday evening. The talent of this talented troupe will undoubtedly form the great musical advent of the season. M'lle. Ilma di Murska, the leading prima donna, is universally conceded to stand second to none of the many distinguished singers who have appeared in opera in this city. Unlike many artists, as is remarked by one who recently witnessed her rendition of "Lucia." M'lle. di Murska never reserves herself for one single scene, contented to slur over the remainder; in all she is equal; in all she is artistic; in all she infuses the utmost capacity of her genius. She is never careless; she never manifestly reserves powers for a great effort in a memorable scene, such as Marguerita before the doors of the church; in all and through all she throws her whole being into action of the drama. Nor is her voice less careful. Throughout its whole range—from the lowest to the highest notes—the gifted Hungarian employs a very power to the utmost. We have heard Mme. Nilsson in the operas she herself chose as an exponent of her powers, we can remember many other cantatrici of world-wide fame, we can recall the marvelous execution of Carlotta Patti, and the bell-like silvery notes of her more famous sister, but there is one point in which D. Murska surpasses them all. She weds nature and art in better union than any living prima donna." The sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning, at H. Kieber & Bro's. music store.

FREE LECTURE.—To-night at eight o'clock Rev. Dr. Jeffers, of Westminster College, delivers a *free lecture* on "Thoughts on Words" at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Jeffers is known by reputation to many of our citizens, and a good opportunity is now offered to hear him.

ALL TRUNKS SOLD

By Liebler, the Trunk King,

proprietor of the Premium Trunk Factory, are delivered free of charge, whether sold at the store, No. 118 Wood street, opposite the First National Bank, or at the factory, corner of Penn avenue and Butler street, opposite the Lawrence Savings Bank.

THE WATER WORKS CONTRACTS.

The Manner of Their Award by the Late Water Commission—The Stone Contract—The Quality Furnished—Prof. Wuth Thinks it Good—The Pipe Contract—The Quality Furnished Better Than Stipulated in the Contract—When the Bargain was Made with Mr. William Smith, and Why—An Interview with Mr. Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

The opinion of Mr. Hamilton setting forth that the late Water Commission was an illegal body and that its acts, therefore, were void, having caused considerable adr, and as it is also stated that the pipe contract let to Mr. Wm. Smith was at too high a rate, a reporter of the GAZETTE on yesterday called on Chief Engineer W. H. Kennedy, to get his views in regard to the matter; both as to the letting of the contract and to its manner and whether it at the time was awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

Mr. Kennedy was found, but he, generally courteous and obliging, somewhat demurred at first. As the matter was of so grave a public interest, he, however, would not object to answer a few questions that might be put to him. The first interrogation made to the gentleman was in regard to

THE STONE CONTRACT.

"Do you know anything of the quality of the stone that is now being furnished or that has been furnished for the new reservoir?"

"Y s, sir, I do; I have examined it both as to quality and durability."

"What is your opinion in regard to it?"

"I have had an analysis made of it by Prof. Wuth, who pronounces the stone very good for the purpose."

"Is it the best?"

"No, sir. Granite would be better."

"Could it be procured at the same cost?"

"Certainly not; it would cost a great deal more, but the stone now being laid answers all purposes as to strength and durability."

"Is the contract made at too high a price?"

"That I am unable to say, the contract was awarded at the time to the lowest bidder."

"Mr. Kennedy, what position did you hold under the late Water Commission, and what position do you occupy now?"

"I am Chief Engineer."

"How long have you held that position?"

"About two years."

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

"Do you know anything in regard to the letting of the pipe, or other contracts, by the late Water Commission?"

"Yes; I know the pipe contract was awarded to William Smith in January, 1873; I cannot remember the date. The bids were opened in December, 1872, but the letting at that time was postponed on account of the very high price of iron, and in the hope that the iron market would get lower. Wm. Smith at that time was the lowest and best bidder. It was then thought desirable to have about one hundred additional men in regard to the matter, and before the commission would take any action. About a dozen of our largest manufacturers and iron men were interviewed, and they all seemed to think that it was the best time for the city to award the contract as quickly as possible, as they agreed that America was fast becoming the great iron market of the world, and that iron was rising in price everywhere, because England's demand was being rapidly exhausted. And these were the arguments used by men entirely disinterested in the matter."

"Were bids advertised through the press here or elsewhere?"

"I will answer that briefly. Advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing of the pipe were inserted in every paper published in the city at the time with the exception, I believe, of the religious press and the Welsh paper. I myself, in addition, sent invitations with blank specifications and proposals to every foundry in the country that I had heard of or knew by reputation, asking them to bid on our work, and to all of which I received replies, and nearly all sent in bids, all of which are now on file and can be found at any time."

"Is there any other foundry in the city capable of filling such a contract?"

"None in the city that could touch it without building a foundry and pits, especially for casting the large pipe. The output would have been too great, and even to day, there is not a concern in the city that could undertake the job and fill the specifications as to time."

HOW THE PIPE WAS TO BE PAID FOR.

"In regard to the payment, what were the terms made with Mr. Smith?"

"He was to be paid on the estimates monthly, ten per cent to be reserved till the contract is completed."

"How do you arrive at estimates of quantities of pipe?"

"The city has an inspector at the foundry at all times, who critically examines all pipe, tests them and afterwards weighs them."

"Has the pipe come up in all respects to the standard according to the specifications, as regards pressure, tensile strength, and to quality?"

"It has, in every case that I have. During 1873 the pipe tests never went lower than 20 000 pounds pressure to the square inch, and often as high as 27,000 pounds. This is better iron than it is customary to use for this purpose."

OTHER CONTRACTS.

"Do you know of any other contracts that were afterwards made with this foundry, and the prices stipulated?"

"Y s, sir; in March, nearly two months after the Water Commission had awarded the contract. The Water Committee of city Councils awarded a contract for pipes and special castings to Wm. Smith, at a price $1,50 per ton higher than the Commission had, and this contract does not expire till after the first of April next, so that any pipe they might get now would be at $85 per ton. After this contract had been awarded, Allegheny City awarded Wm. Smith a contract, which has not yet expired, at the same rate as furnished to Pittsburgh Water Commission.

Having nearly exhausted Mr. Kennedy's fund of information in regard to the Water Commission contracts, the reporter departed.

Gas Fixtures.

Parties contemplating the introduction of Gas Fixtures into new buildings, or the renewal of present fixtures, will find it to their profit to call on Messrs. Tate, Munden & Tate, of 313 Liberty street, before making their contracts, as this firm has just received an unsurpassed assortment of gas fixtures, purchased direct from the manufacturers of New York and Philadelphia. Their stock, which is in every respect better than ever before brought to the city, will be sold at manufacturers prices, which secures to the purchaser a profit which he could not have by buying the same articles in the East. And not only do they give patrons this advantage over eastern markets, but they will put them in position without any additional charge. From the well known integrity and reliability of this firm, the skill and experience of their workmen, the excellent quality of their goods and their satisfactory method of business, parties have ample assurance of fair and honorable dealing and entire satisfaction in all their transactions with the establishment of Tate, Munden & Tate, No. 313 Liberty street. See card in another column.

LIEBLER'S PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.

Removal of the Retail Department.

The retail department of Liebler's Premium Trunk Factory has been removed to No. 118 Wood street, opposite the First National bank, where a full line and larger assortment than ever, of everything in the way of Trunks, Valises and Traveling-bags can be purchased.

Factory at the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street, opposite the Lawrence Savings bank.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaenberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield Street, announces the arrival of the steamer Republic at New York; steamer America at New York; steamer Arragon at New York; steamer Dorian at New York; steamer Wyoming at New York; steamer Baltic at Queenstown.

Silverware and Jewelry—Very Rich.

French black marble clocks—very beautiful. Ladies' genuine goods—extravagalitus—low prices. Gold watches and chains—very elegant, at George W. Biggs, 149 Smithfield street.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading No., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Judge Sterrett is in Greensburg holding Court.

----The bottle business is said to have been remarkably lively last Saturday night.

----A special meeting of Allegheny Councils has been called for on Thursday evening.

----William Conly, for incorrigibility, was sent to the Reform School yesterday afternoon.

----The famous McGonnigle-McKee case is on the list for trial in the Court of Common Pleas to-day.

----Lieut. Irwin, an efficient officer, has been appointed night Captain at the Central Station.

----The wills of John Keltz, Randolph Myers and J. Eleanor Shearer were admitted to probate yesterday.

----Adam Cook, is the name of the carpenter who was so severely injured at the Work House, on last Friday.

----The Ladies' Temperance Association of Neville island held an interesting meeting on Saturday evening.

----Dr. Freetorn of the South Side, charges a man named Basie with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant has been issued.

----Hugh Murphy before Acting Mayor McMasters is charged with beating his wife Johanna. He has given bail to answer.

----The Allemania Insurance Company of this city has an insurance of $3,400 on property destroyed by fire in Elgin, Ill., yesterday morning.

----Joseph Molley and wife entered suit for slander yesterday in the District Court against Revel Taylor, and the defendant was lodged in jail to answer.

----The Jury Commission have drafted another regiment of citizens for duty at the April and May terms of the District and Common Pleas Courts.

----The Young Men's Republican club of Allegheny, will hold a meeting in their rooms above the Allegheny Savings Bank on Federal street, Allegheny, this evening.

----The City Attorney has been instructed to draw up an act providing for the systematic sewerage of the city. It will be modeled after the one now in force in Allegheny.

----The closing of the places where beverages are most do congregate, on Sunday, resulted in a falling off in the number of cases at the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday.

----Oakland and vicinity have about a dozen dram shops, which is rather progressive for a neighborhood that was the very pink of propriety and suburban innocence not many years ago.

----Alderman McMasters yesterday concluded to hold Messrs. Robert Dickson and John Rose for trial. It is probable, that the gentlemen will demand a further hearing and will offer a defense.

----The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils yesterday afternoon went out to examine Howard street. They directed the Engineer to prepare a plan of the proposed opening of the street.

----A telegram was received at the Mayor's office from Columbus, announcing the death at that place of Harry Carr, a steam fitter, whose family is supposed to reside in the Allegheny end of the Ninth street bridge.

----A horse attached to a buggy ran off on Federal street, Allegheny, but was stopped before any damage was done. A lady, who was crossing the street at North avenue, made a narrow escape from being run over.

----A slight fire occurred at King, Son & Co.'s glass works, foot of Eighteenth street, South Side, yesterday morning, occasioned by the breaking of a pot of glass. The melted glass ran into a room below, setting fire to the wood work. The loss was about $150.

----The Board of Viewers have completed the assessments on the Penn avenue sewer from Thirty-third street 606 feet eastward. The total cost was $5,300; assessments per foot on the south street $4.03, and upon other property benefitted fourteen cents per foot.

----The following batch of sentenced convicts were taken to the Penitentiary from the county jail yesterday: John Britt, eight years for burglary; John Wilson, six years for burglary; William Robinson, six years for burglary and John Stewart, seven years for burglary.

----Some unconscionable thief took liberties with Street Commissioner Spreng's wardrobe to the extent of an overcoat recently. Does the dishonest individual expect our street officials thus bereft to personally superintend the immense amount of scraping now going on?

----Eliza C. Reminschneider, by her next friend, entered a civil suit for damages in the District Court yesterday against John M. Knierin for an alleged rape. A capias was issued. The defendant was recently tried for the offense in the Criminal Court and acquitted.

----On Sunday night burglars attempted to enter a house on Walnut street, and after forcing open a window shutter they were frightened away. They then forced open a window shutter of a house on Locust street, but were again frightened away before they could get anything.

----Johnny Robinson offered to plead guilty to simple assault and battery when arraigned yesterday for attempting to snap short Alderman McMasters' life with a pistol ball, but it wouldn't go down and the incorrigible John saved the Court trouble by responding guilty on the more serious charge.

----The raising of combative roosters in the townships within predatory distance of the South Side has become an industry of doubtful profit since the McKee's Rocks main have been in progress, and farmers and suburban chicken fanciers will eschew the fancy chanticleer hereafter.

----A team attached to a mineral water wagon, belonging to B. Prell, 956 Penn avenue, took fright on Washington street yesterday, and dashed down the hill, across the railroad track, where, at the Fort Wayne turn on Liberty street, the wagon collided with a lamp post and the horses were checked. The wagon needs a new tongue and two new wheels.

----A pair of desperate Oakland car horses ran away recently and made a bee line—or as near one as the topography of the country and the improvements thereon would permit—for Bluff street and its skirting precipice. As they pulled up immediately on the verge of departure for Second avenue, it seems probable the animals were only indulging in a little game of "bluff" after all.

----"Knuckle down tight" and "bore it hard" are cheerful accompaniments of the pugilist game of fisticuffs that will be heard and seen forever on the South Side, of Sabbath days. At least that is the inference from the fact that policeman Bell played "for keeps" with three small boys who were indulging in the sport and upon whom he had wasted